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USSR'S MIKHAILOV COMMENTS ON MBFR TALKS

LD081456 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr TASS -- The just-concluded regular round of negotiations on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held against the background of the sharply complicated international situation, Ambassador Valerian Mikhailov, the head of the USSR delegation, stated today at the concluding plenary meeting. Increasingly wide sections of the population of European countries as well as of other ones become increasingly aware of the complexity and acuteness of the present moment and of the need to lessen the threat of military confrontation, and are concerned over a further development of events.

This is why to the Vienna negotiations as well, the following question becomes increasingly imperative: Whether the deadlock here will be overcome at last, and agreement will be reached to set the practical beginning of a process of reducing military potentials or this cause will prove deliberately drowned in the fruitless discussions through the efforts of those who would like to use the negotiations to cover up quite different plans.

The draft "agreement on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments and the related measures in central Europe at the first stage," tabled by the Polish delegation on behalf of socialist countries, makes it possible to overcome the deadlock and to achieve real progress at the negotiations, the head of the USSR delegation went on to say. The draft contains all the necessary components for working out a mutually acceptable arrangement on an equal basis.

With a view to bringing the positions closer together and reaching agreement, socialist countries in many respects met the Western side half-way. The compromise character of the draft agreement, he emphasized, found reflection in a whole number of its provisions which take into account the substantial aspects of the Western countries' stand. Reckoned as such must be as follows: the two-stage character of the process of reductions; the reduction of only the number of land troops; the compromise character of the amounts and procedure for the reductions of the land troops of the USSR and the USA at the first stage; a freeze on the number of troops of the two sides (alliances) on a collective basis for the period of the currency of a first-stage agreement; the consolidation of parity, i.e. equal collective levels of the number of the armed forces of the sides at the end of two cutback stages, and other provisions. Socialist countries have a right to expect that the Western side, too, will make its contribution to reaching agreement.

Unfortunately, in the just-concluded round, the West did not display the necessary political readiness to come to terms on lowering the level of military confrontation and easing tension, the head of the Soviet delegation said further. A businesslike and constructive reply to the socialist states' initiative never came. It is true, at the very end of the round the U.S. delegation on behalf of the Western negotiators set out some procedural considerations. However, these cannot be regarded as a reply on the substance of the draft agreement.

Objectively estimating the present state of the negotiations, Valerian Mikhailov emphasized in conclusion, one can say that there are all conditions for working out a joint agreement on the first stage on the basis of the submitted draft agreement. Only a mutual desire and readiness for that are needed. And the West must be interested, not less than the East, in lowering the level of military confrontation. This task can be solved only through joint efforts.

KUZNETSOV CITES NEWSWEEK ON ARMS REDUCTION

PM081501 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 14, signed to press 1 Apr 82 p 5

[G. Kuznetsov article: "Neither Realism, Nor Equality, Nor Identical Security" -- capitalized words printed in boldface]

[Text] In putting forward the new peace initiatives in his speech at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress, L.I. Brezhnev called on the U.S. Government "not to create artificial obstacles to SALT talks, and to embark on such talks in the near future." These words were assessed by the New York TIMES as an "accusation against Washington" that it "is not seriously seeking strategic arms limitation talks."

This assessment, which rang out against the background of the widening U.S. movement for a freeze on the arms race and the attainment of agreement with the USSR on reducing nuclear weapons arsenals, forced official Washington to react. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in a television interview, announced that the United States has entered the final stage of "intensive preparations" for the commencement of START talks (that is, strategic arms reduction talks, which is the preferred expression -- clearly for propaganda reasons -- among spokesmen for the administration under Reagan, who has flatly refused to ratify the SALT-II treaty).

It is hard to convey how far the process of elaboration of the U.S. stance is hidden from onlookers, and Weinberger only said that this stance "will ensure a realistic basis for a verifiable, equal reduction in strategic arms." But the weekly NEWSWEEK, published a few days later, printed an article setting out the principles of the American side's approach to talks. Analysis of this article leads to this conclusion: If the government's stance is indeed as it is represented here, then it shows no hint of realism, equality or identical security of the sides. Moreover, under cover of talk about reductions, the American "disarmers" would like, in effect, to legitimize in treaty and legal form the U.S. claim to eternally build up its sophisticated types of strategic arms in the attempt to achieve unilateral military superiority. And judging from the magazine's statements the Reagan administration would like to achieve this with the help of lies about "Soviet military superiority," this time, it appears, in the strategic arms sphere -- lies which are repeated despite the well-known remarks by Haig and by General Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (not to mention the admissions by prominent representatives of the Carter, Ford and Nixon administrations) on the existing approximate parity in this sphere.

So "Ronald Reagan's delegation at the talks will seek actual reducation in strategic fire power -- officials are talking about 15-20 percent reductions -- while at the same time striving to ensure that the United States has the opportunity to eliminate the gap between it and the Soviet Union as regards the size of ICBM arsenals," NEWSWEEK writes. How would the United States like to "eliminate the gap," by which they mean obtaining military advantages?

The magazine asserts that unlike the SALT-II treaty, which sets quantitative limits for launchers, the present government would like to impose limitations on the number of warheads and also on total throw weight. "Since the United States has superiority in warheads, while the Russians have superiority in throw weight," the weekly asserts, "it may appear that there is scope for some kind of deal." And it explains what it has in mind.

The interdepartmental group concerned with elaborating the U.S. stance makes its calculations on the basis that the USSR, in NEWSWEEK's opinion, places greater emphasis on land-based strategic missiles, on which the greater part of warheads are installed, while the United States distributes its nuclear missile arsenal equally over land-based, sea-based and air-based weapons. "A limit of 4,000 warheads for ICBM's (that figure is perhaps cited by the magazine because it is being discussed in official Washington circles -- G.K.) will make them (the USSR -- G.K.) dismantle about one-fourth of their long range missiles, while giving the United States the opportunity to replenish its own arsenal, which numbers 2,154 warheads on ICMB's, by building the planned 100 multiple warhead MX missiles which are now being developed," the weekly believes.

"Although the total number of nuclear warheads in the American arsenal (9,200) exceeds any probable overall limit, the observance of such a limit could be achieved simply by discarding certain old and comparatively inaccurate missiles on submarines."

Let us leave the figure of 9,200 to the conscience of the article's author, since, as the New York TIMES has just reported, the United States has 25,000 warheads intended for strategic and tactical missiles, while Reagan has approved a plan for the manufacture of another 17,000 warheads in the next 5-8 years. Let us turn our attention to the principle: The USSR, according to the American side's plan, must REDUCE and the United States INCREASE the nuclear might of their strategic missiles. At the same time it is proposed to leave U.S. sea- and air-launched nuclear missile weapons OUTSIDE THE FRAMEWORK of the agreement, and these weapons include both cruise missiles -- including long-range ones, on which the Pentagon has recently been gambling to an increasing extent, and medium-range Pershing II missiles. Moreover NEWSWEEK mentions another "valuable triumph" -- the Trident II missile now being developed: "This will be the first sea-based missile accurate enough to make an effective surprise attack on Soviet ICBM silos, and its deployment will not be limited by any overall limit on warheads." The approach to the problem of "throw weight" is exactly the same: It is proposed that the Soviet Union HALVE it, while the United States COULD INCREASE ITS ARSENAL.

It is quite clear that the Reagan administration's approach as set out in NEWSWEEK can only be regarded as underhand. This is a dishonest game aimed at simple-minded partners, whom they would like to twist around their little fingers, making them agree, in effect, to unilateral disarmament in the sphere of strategic forces, as the Carter administration tried to do in spring 1977. At that time Secretary of State Vance brought principles dictated by that very same military-industrial complex that is now behind Reagan. True, the article's author does have the common sense to make the assumption that this plan "will most likely be rejected indignantly by the Russians."

In his reply to the letter from the Australian Association for International Cooperation and Disarmament L.I. Brezhnev stressed that we are "prepared to examine without prejudice all proposals on disarmament from the other side" and that we thoroughly study their positions and proposals and never reject them out of hand. In assessing them "we apply just one yardstick -- that of the extent to which they accord with the task of preventing war and strengthening peace and correspond to the principle of equality and identical security." But the plan set forth by NEWSWEEK runs precisely counter to these fundamental criteria. It is symptomatic that its publication coincided with the publication by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency of a report which amounts to a panegyric of the administration's unbridled programs for sharply increasing U.S. nuclear missile might -- programs which are aimed at undermining the military-strategic parity which now exists and which therefore constitute a serious danger to universal peace. "Military equilibrium at the lowest possible levels of armament -- that is our constructive approach to nuclear disarmament in the interests of all peoples," L.I. Brezhnev stresses. "We are prepared to make a significant reduction in nuclear arms. But any violation of the equilibrium in this sphere would be fraught with the danger of the disruption of stability and would jeopardize the preservation of peace."

KORNILOV VIEWS FOREIGN AFFAIRS ARTICLE

LD081546 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 8 Apr 82

["The Voice of Reason and Washington's Strategems" -- TASS headline: by TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- Prominent U.S. specialists in the field of arms, foreign policy and Soviet-U.S. relations -- McGeorge Bundy, former assistant to the President for national security affairs, George Kennan, former ambassador of the USA to the USSR, Robert McNamara, former defence secretary, and Gerard Smith, former directer of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency -- came out in favor of the USA's renouncing a first use of nuclear weapons.

In an article in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS JOURNAL, they emphasize that a "limited" use of nuclear weapons would have horrifying consequences and would inevitably create a danger of unbridled escalation of a conflict. Renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons would help to improve America's relations with the Soviet Union.

In connection with the publication of the article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS, a State Department spokesman, Mr Taylor, came forward with "explanations" of the present government's nuclear policy. Intimidating the listeners by assertions that renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons would result in the removal of the U.S. nuclear "umbrella" over Western Europe, Mr. Taylor further explained that Soviet nuclear forces, don't you see, are created in such a way that they constitute a threat of delivering a first strike, and that the Soviet nuclear doctrine allegedly envisages such a possibility.

This is a lie and an ill-intentioned one, too! It is in place to recall in this connection that it was precisely the USSR that suggested that the world community adopt a declaration "to prevent a nuclear catastrophe" and proclaim that the states and state figures who would be the first to use nuclear weapons would commit the gravest crime against humanity and that any doctrines permitting a first use of nuclear weapons are incompatible with the laws of human ethics and the lofty ideals of the United Nations. The proposal was endorsed by a majority of U.N. member-nations. Only the USA and its NATO partners voted against it. Does not the U.S. Department of State know it?

Leonid Brezhnev, in answer to a question by a PRAVDA correspondent, stated in October 1981: "Why should not, one may ask, the United States support the proposal, tabled by the Soviet Union at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly, on not being the first to use nuclear weapons? If there is no first nuclear strike, there, consequently, would be neither second nor third nuclear strikes. And thereby the talk of possibility or impossibility of victory in a nuclear war would become pointless by itself, and the question of nuclear war as such would be removed from the agenda". This statement by the Soviet leader hit the headlines in the world press. Listening to Mr. Taylor one may think that the State Department heard nothing about it. Is not such "lack of information" strange?

The fact that official Washington not only rejected from the very doorstep, so to say, yet another proposal prompted by considerations of sober-mindedness but also tried again, for the umpteenth time, to justify its counting on force by completely false allusions to a mythical "Soviet threat", indicates that the U.S. ruling circles stubbornly continue the course towards military-power confrontation. The USA obviously takes care not of equality and equal security of the sides but of creating new, still more ruinous means of mass destruction and of achieving superiority over the Soviet Union, and of establishing U.S. hegemony and direct domination over other countries and peoples. A dangerous course, indeed!

IZVESTIYA CITES SUPPORT FOR SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD081844 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 April, TASS -- The Soviet Union continues to proceed from the conviction that in the present conditions for any state there is no task more important than eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, IZVESTIYA writes today. It points out that Leonid Brezhnev, in his recent speech at the congress of Soviet trade unions and in his speech in Tashkent, put forward concrete and constructive proposals which boil down to the need to ease international tensions, to curb the arms race imposed by imperialism and to eliminate the threat of a nuclear disaster.

The Soviet proposals, the article says, have met everywhere a broad response and active support of not only of millions of ordinary people but also of many sober-minded bourgeois politicians who realize that Washington's and NATO's present course of a mad arms race is fraught with an enormous danger of a nuclear war.

"Faced with a broad approval of the Soviet initiatives by broad public circles, and sharp criticism of the steps of the U.S. administration, IZVESTIYA says, Washington has resorted to the tactics of zigzags and easy-to-see-through maneuvering in order to blunt the acuity of the protests of the popular masses against the dangerous adventurist course of the USA." The newspaper notes that of late American newspapers have been receiving numerous letters from U.S. citizens whose authors are expressing support for the Soviet initiatives and a profound concern over the militarist course of the Washington administration.

In this connection, IZVESTIYA writes: "The statements of U.S. President Reagan at the April 1st press conference alleging Washington's desire to sharply reduce the nuclear armaments and secure a lasting peace are no more than rhetoric designed to stem the growing tide of criticism of his policy and methods for the conduct of international relations. In actual fact, however, Washington intends to further whip up the arms race, in the pursuit of its unprecedented programme for a strategic modernization of the armed forces."

BIRYUKOV ASSAILS CLAIMS ON SOVIET CW USE

LD061540 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 6 Apr 82

[By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS -- Washington stubbornly continues to slander the Soviet Union, imputing to it actions which it has never committed. Ever more high-ranking figures of the U.S. administration are joining the campaign aiming to prove what can never be proved, namely, the Soviet Union's "involvement" in the supposed employment of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. Hardly had they in the United States "gone through" with State Secretary Haig's "report" to the Congress on the subject when the head of the administration himself came up with a heap of allegations along the same lines.

The groundlessness of the claims made by the leading figures of the U.S. administration is obvious. International experts on chemical weapons and skilled medical personnel from different international organizations have more than once debunked the allegations about Soviet chemical weapons cooked up in the Washington kitchen of psychological warfare. The other day the conclusions made by a team of U.N. experts who had visited Pakistan were reported. The experts investigated the claims of Western, primarily American, propaganda about the "use" of these weapons in Afghanistan and unanimously concluded that they were not corroborated by facts. Some time earlier the same conclusion had been made by U.N. experts who had investigated the false assertions about "the use of chemical weapons of the Soviet make" in Kampuchea.

The propaganda ballyhoo which continues to be whipped up in Washington despite everything prompts only one conclusion: The Washington administration must be in dire straits since its leaders have to resort to heaps of lies of their own make so often. Anyway how else if not with arch-lies can one distract the attention of the peoples from the real facts of the U.S. sabotage of the talks on banning the development and production of chemical weapons and eliminating its stockpiles, and from the implementation of the plans for the large-scale production of new types of chemical weapons drafted by the U.S. administration with the obvious purpose of preparing a war with the use of these barbarous means of mass destruction?

The world public, which already today voices concern over Washington's attempts to stalemate agreements making peace more durable, will only step up its vigilance against U.S. intrigues to undermine peace.

MOSCOW REVIEWS U.S. USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD070328 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] The Soviet Government has strongly protested to the United States over the scurrilous innuendoes concerning the Soviet Union's alleged use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The Soviet note to the United States Government says the Soviet Union has never employed chemical agents anywhere and has not given them to other countries. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has been urging the United States and other countries to agree to the banning of development and manufacture of poisonous substances and destroying all the stockpiles under effective international control. Washington needed the fabrications on an ostensible use of Soviet-made chemical agents to cover up the monstrous crimes committed by the American top brass in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to conceal the fact that American chemical weapons are used by rebel bands in Afghanistan. Washington wants to deflect attention from the administration's chemical war plans. Our observer Igor Aleksandrov recalls some of the facts in this context:

It is the United States that has used chemical weapons on many occasions and on a broad scale that has no precedent. This is what happened during the American war in Vietnam. There are numerous facts and even the secretary of health and social services, Richard Schweiker, had to admit that over 45 million quarts of various chemical substances were aerosol-sprayed over Vietnamese territory. But in actual fact the scope of the war was even broader than that. According to conservative estimates, the United States armed forces used over 100,000 tons of chemical substances. American bombers sprayed the defoliant Agent Orange known for its high toxicity. As a matter of fact, over 2 million Vietnamese civilians suffered. Tens of thousands of GIs also became the victims. Considerable damage was inflicted on the economy. Seventy percent of the coconut groves in South Vietnam were wiped out, together with 375,000 acres of tropical plants. Where formerly there use to be verdant forests, all traces of life were destroyed. The nature of that region suffered irreversibly.

The origin of the toxic agents used against civilians in Afghanistan by CIA armed bandit units is also well known. In Kabul newsmen were shown the chemical bombs seized from the bandits and marked "CDS-517, Made in the United States," as well as receptacles marked "M-112, Careful, Poison," also made in the United States. Recently cartridges filled with highly toxic agents were seized from terrorists in the vicinity of Kabul Polytechnic, and in Peshawar, the center of Afghan counterrevolution on the territory of Pakistan, an American instructor teaches bandits how to handle chemical agents. The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has repeatedly offered to set up a competent international commission with the participation of American representatives to look into these facts. However, all this doesn't suit Washington.

The White House has announced a chemical rearmaments program which envisages full-scale production of new American-made toxic agents. In other words the United States is pressing ahead with war preparations involving the use of these barbarous weapons of mass annihilation. The stake is made not only on building up huge chemical arsenals in the United States but also on their wide employment against the civilian population. The slanderous anti-Soviet campaign for that matter serves to divert attention from these unseemly activities, from the facts of flagrant violations by the United States of the Geneva Protocol. As is underlined in the Soviet Government's note to the United States, the United States needed the anti-Soviet libel to conceal its unwillingness to negotiate an agreement on banning the development and production of chemical weapons and destroying the stockpiles. That is what the United Nations and the world public are pressing demands for.

IZVESTIYA FEATURE ON CW PLANS IN EUROPE

PM070859 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 March 1982 carries on page 5 a 3,000-word full-page feature entitled "The Pentagon's Gas Chambers" which consists of four articles by IZVESTIYA correspondents abroad, photographs and accompanying captions on alleged U.S. plans for chemical warfare in Europe.

A 600-word article entitled "Deadly Contents" by A. Grigoryants from Bonn outlines the "psychological preparation" of the FRG's population for the deployment of U.S. chemical weapons in that country, and notes in particular that this preparation includes the printing of "forgeries on the use of Soviet 'biological and toxic weapons' in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos. Even bourgeois press organs, concerned for their prestige, are turning their noses up at such a vile concoction."

A 1,200-word article entitled "'Humanitarians' in Gas Masks" by A. Palladin from Washington takes up the theme of U.S. chemical weapon production from the standpoint of quotes from U.S. officials who term such weapons "the most humane." Palladin stresses a long-standing U.S. acceptance of the use of chemical weapons in a future war in Europe.

A 600-word N. Paklin article from Rome under the heading "Eloquent Silence" stresses Italian public "alarm" at the "intensification" of U.S. chemical weapons production since the advent of the Reagan administration.

A 600-word article entitled "Open Secret" by V. Skosyrev from London reflects the "indignation of Britons" at U.S. plans to use chemical weapons in Europe but points out that the "British Army is not only expanding cooperation with the United States in this sphere but is even training in firing shells containing toxic agents."

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES VIEW OF DEVELOPING STATES

PM071419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "In the Interests of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] Victorious October has had an enormous revolutionizing impact on the destinies of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The formation of the world's first united multinational state of workers and peasants gave a powerful new impetus to the peoples' struggle for liberation from foreign oppression and accelerated the process of the liquidation of the system of colonial servitude.

By the start of the 1980's the imperialist colonial system had ceased to exist in its classical forms. Approximately 100 states in Asia, Africa and Latin America had achieved national independence. More than 2 billion people had been freed from the foreign yoke. It was the Soviet Union who initiated the adoption by the UN in 1960 of the historic declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The national liberation movement's successes are indisputable. Also indisputable is the fact that a large contribtuion was made to those achievements by the alliance between the national liberation movement and world socialism and the workers movement in capitalist countries. Our stance on this cardinal question of modern times is crystal clear. "The Soviet Union," states the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation,' "is a staunch advocate of liquidating the remnants of colonialism and an opponent of neocolonialism, racism, economic and political diktat and inequality. It has consistently supported the Nonaligned Movement's anti-imperialist traditions and gives practical assistance to developing states' struggle for the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of democracy."

It is only natural that the stance adopted by the CPSU and the Soviet state has not only won deep respect and wide recognition on the part of the peoples of young states but has also created great opportunities for cooperation with these countries, the overwhelming majority of which are by virtue of the laws of history pursuing an anti-imperialist policy and striving to consolidate their national independence and achieve social progress.

True to Lenin's behests, the Soviet Union has been steadily expanding cooperation with newly liberated countries, which represents a qualitatively new and just form of international relations.

Speaking at a ceremony in Tashkent the other day, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelt in particular on relations between the Soviet Union and one of Asia's largest countries -- India. "For more than a quarter of a century," he said, "the Soviet Union and India have been actively and tirelessly working to develop and deepen their amicable cooperation. Much has been achieved in this sphere. Our peoples are united today by deep and strong ties in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. Over these years our peoples have not merely come to know each other better but have learned to genuinely respect and value one another. "All this has been happening despite differences in social systems, in strict conformity with the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full mutual respect for the particularities of both countries' foreign policy."

Considerable experience of such cooperation has been assessed. In its relations with developing countries the USSR sets great store in building large economic installations in them with our country's participation in one form or another. Tens of thousands of Soviet experts are working on construction sites in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in their industry and agriculture, in their hospitals and academic establishments, worthily representing their great socialist motherland.

As was pointed out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th party congress, "the CPSU will continue to consistently pursue a policy of developing cooperation between the USSR and newly liberated countries and of consolidating the alliance between world socialism and the national liberation movement."

Young states -- especially those which have chosen a socialist orientation -- grappling with the important and complex tasks of consolidating national independence take a keen interest in the Soviet experience of national and state building and the transition of a number of Soviet peoples to socialism without passing through the capitalist stage of development. The USSR's increasing ties with developing countries are an important factor in their struggle to consolidate their political independence and economic self-sufficiency and to expand peaceful cooperation between peoples.

The strengthening of newly liberated countries' independence is infuriating imperialist circles, especially U.S. imperialism, which sows the seeds of discord and hostility between peoples. Washington has embarked on a policy of trying to split the Arab world and is trying to prevent Namibia's liberation from Pretoria's racist oppression. Flouting all the norms of international law, the U.S. imperialists are giving military aid to El Salvador's terrorist military dictatorship. This being so, particular importance is attached to the fact that the interests of the socialist community countries and developing states coincide on a whole range of major international problems -- the creation of peace zones in various parts of the globe, the restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis, the establishment of peace and justice in the Near East, and halting the arms race.

Since the very first days of its existence the land of the soviets has unwaveringly pursued a policy of giving all-round support to the peoples' struggle for freedom and independence and of developing comprehensive ties with newly liberated states. The course of history shows conclusively that the expanding cooperation between the USSR and newly liberated states objectively results in a consolidation of the positions of the combined anti-imperialist front in the interests of peace and social progress.

EDITORIAL ON USSR'S GOOD WILL TOWARD PRC, JAPAN

PM081321 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 14, signed to press 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Tremendous, Invaluable Capital"]

[Excerpt] Without a doubt, Japan and China could help to improve the situation in Asia, particularly by developing good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, as far as Japanese ruling circles are concerned, the myth obtained from somewhere or other of the "Soviet threat" is more in fashion at present than the willingness to develop mutual trust. A year ago now the USSR made a proposal to Japan on discussing mutual fears and concerns and reaching agreement on confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides. But there was no response to this. Instead, Tokyo, under Washington's diktat, is increasing its military budget, building up its armed forces and talking about plans for "defense over a 1,000-mile radius." It is regrettable that the assurance given in Tashkent that the USSR continues to support good-neighborly relations and the broadest mutually advantageous cooperation and is prepared to act in this direction on a basis of reciprocity met a negative reception -- for that is the only way to assess the terms set by the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry's reaction was virtually the same, although L.I. Brezhnev's statement on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations and the readiness he expressed to agree on improving them in all spheres were assessed by the world press as a new manifestation of Moscow's good will. Worldwide attention has been directed toward the reaffirmation of the stance of the USSR, which has never supported the "two Chinas concept" and has not regarded the state of hostility and alienation between our countries as a normal phenomenon, and this approach met with approval virtually everywhere -- with the exception of Washington.

The peace program for the eighties elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress contains the proposal for concrete talks with all interested parties on confidence-building measures in the Far East, where the USSR, China and Japan are neighbors. The new initiatives serve to develop this. This is further confirmation of the invariably peace-loving nature of Leninist foreign policy.

ZHUKOV CONDEMNS EFFORTS TO REJECT YALTA

PM090941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Yuriy Zhukov: "Dangerous Designs"]

[Text] The opponents of detente are making efforts to reverse the process of the peaceful development of international relations and attempting to set in motion a new political campaign of a very dangerous nature. This time they would like to aim a blow not only at the principle of equality and equal security but also at the principle of the inviolability of the state borders which resulted from World War II.

As is known, the inviolability of existing borders is the basis of European -- and not only European -- security. This is why provisions relating to postwar borders were discussed in extremely great detail and decided back during the war, in the course of the Tehran (1943) and Yalta (1945) meetings of the leaders of the USSR, the United States and Britain. They were then sealed in the decisions adopted at the Potsdam meeting (1945) and also in the UN Charter approved at the San Francisco Conference and in a whole series of documents formulated at subsequent international conferences, right up to the meeting of the heads of European States, the United States and Canada in Helsinki in 1975.

Knowing how highly the world public assesses the treaties and agreements forming the system which has ensured decades of peaceful life for Europe, the opponents of detente are now endeavoring to somehow discredit the agreements adopted during and after the war at the highest level by the powers in the anti-Hitler coalition. To this end wide play is being given in the West to the fabrication that the discussions during all these meetings concerned not the consolidation of the borders resulting from the war but the division of the planet into some kind of "spheres of influence," which allegedly infringes states' sovereignty.

Moreover it is alleged that during the summit talks in Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam the USSR obtained decisions beneficial for itself and that the United States and Britain were unable to uphold their interests there. Therefore, some people in the West are "hinting," these and subsequent accords must be abandoned.

Such demagoguery is nothing new, of course. I was present at the second UN General Assembly session and I recall how on 18 September 1947 lawyer John Foster Dulles, a member of the U.S. delegation, mounted the rostrum in the political committee. At that time he was just starting to build a diplomatic career by advocating a "hard line" toward the USSR. So, that day he stated that in 1943-1945 decisions were adopted which benefitted only the Soviet Union and that therefore "there will be no going back to Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam." He went on to state that he was not suited either by the UN Charter prepared in the course of the Dumbarton Oaks talks and approved in San Francisco. "If I had been at Dumbarton Oaks," Dulles self-confidently stated, "I would have attempted to change the atmosphere there somewhat."

Some 35 years have passed since then and the whole world can see that the USSR, not yielding to any provocations, has pursued and continues to pursue a peace-loving policy in keeping with mankind's interests. The successes achieved in the course of this long and incredibly difficul but successful struggle are well known. Thus, the notorious U.S. "hard line," which was based at that time on a temporary monopoly on the possession of the atom bomb, failed and by 1972 American diplomacy was compelled willy-nilly to agree to the restructuring of relations with the USSR on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security.

Washington should have remembered this historical lesson before embarking on yet another zig-zag in a "hard line" direction, especially since the United States has long been deprived of its monopoly of nuclear weapons, which turned the Pentagon's head in the early postwar years but has long since ceased to exist. But, forgetting the bankruptcy of Dulles' policy of diktat, people there are again seizing upon old concepts.

The return to this policy began in the second half of the seventies during the Carter presidency. In 1980 the American people withdrew their confidence in him and he found himself out of a job. However, the new American administration headed by President Reagan has not only failed to take this into account but is gravitating increasingly sharply toward confrontation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

It is curious that one of those now in the "former leader" category, Carter adviser Brzezinski, who would be better served by remaining silent following the failure of the negative policy pursued with his participation, is again hastening to offer advice of an adventurist kind. Speaking on television 5 January, he freely stated: "We (?) should think about publicly renouncing the Yalta agreements." On 8 March he repeated in NEWSWEEK magazine: "We (?) must renounce Yalta."

Of course, the judgements of this retired figure, who now has to be content with the post of consultant to the Georgetown University Institute of Strategic and International Studies, do not carry much weight.

However, it is indicative that figures in the new administration are also advocating "renunciation" of international agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security and the principle of the inviolability of the borders which resulted from World War II. What about, for example, the following statements by U.S. Secretary of State Haig:

"We are not very excited by [nas ne ochen volnuyut] the 1972 accords, although they were agreed by both sides."

"We must provide international leadership and justify the responsibility that history has placed on our shoulders."

"We in the West must increase pressure on the Soviet Union to the optimum and maximum level."

But how are the leaders of the West European states allied to the United States in the North Atlantic bloc reacting to such statements? They seem to be experiencing dual feelings. On the one hand, some of them seem attracted by Washington's logic on international agreements, a logic which would make it possible to call into question the results of World War II and achieve a revision of the borders which have taken shape in Europe. On the other, they cannot fail to realize the dangers with which such an adventurist policy is fraught.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, for example, has stated in a number of interviews recently that he "regrets" the borders which resulted from the war in Europe but realizes that "the use of political pressure to change borders...would entail the risk of armed conflict."

It is not without point to recall in this connection what the treaty between the USSR and the FRG signed 12 August 1970 states on this:

"The USSR and the FRG are unanimous in recognizing that peace in Europe can only be preserved if nobody encroaches on present-day borders.

"They pledge to unswervingly observe the territorial integrity of all states in Europe in their present borders.

"They state that they have no territorial claims against anybody whatsoever and will not advance such claims in the future.

"They regard as inviolable now and in the future the borders of all states in Europe as they exist on the day of signing of the recent treaty, including the Oder-Neisse line, which is the western border of the Polish People's Republic, and the border between the FRG and the GDR."

The inviolability of borders "now and in the future" was formulated equally clearly and precisely in the treaties which the FRG concluded with Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR and also in the four-power agreement on West Berlin between the USSR, the United States, France and Britain and a whole series of other international documents, including the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

Nevertheless, the attempts to shake the system of treaties and agreements on which the postwar political order in Europe is based are not ceasing and are even intensifying. They are becoming increasingly subtle in nature. It is impossible, for example, to disregard a statement of the kind published by the American magazine NEWSWEEK: "An agreement was reached in Helsinki on 'the inviolability of borders,' not the inviolability of the communist regimes within them."

An extremely frank statement: Given the failure to change the present borders in Europe by "pressure" and the failure to "roll back communism," as they put it in Washington, attempts must be made to undermine the "communist regimes" from within. You don't have to look far for examples of this kind of practice -- everybody knows how the strategy aimed at revising the postwar setup in Europe by subversive activity was tried in Poland.

However, life convincingly shows that this design, which is dangerous for the cause of peace, is doomed to fail when a socialist state resolutely and boldly rises up in defense of its revolutionary gains and the socialist community provides it with the necessary support. All for one, one for all -- this is the law of life by which the fraternal socialist states are guided, a law steeped in the spirit of socialist internationalism. Herein lies the guarantee of the unshakability of their system in the face of any encroachments on their sovereignty, freedom and independence.

As the PZPR Central Committee Politburo stated 6 March after discussing a report on the visit of the Polish party and state delegation to the USSR, "the allied cooperation linking Poland and the Soviet Union is of substantial significance for our socialist states and peoples, promotes the consolidation of the strength and cohesion of the community of socialist states and constitutes an important factor for the inviolability of the borders and postwar order in Europe."

Way back in the decree on peace promulgated the day after the victory of the October Revolution the Soviet state declared an implacable struggle against the imperialist policy of aggressive wars and enslavement of the peoples. Now, when this principled policy is being actively implemented and defended along with us by the fraternal socialist states, attempts to undermine the fundamental principles of international relations are even more doomed to failure.

PONOMAREV VIEWS INCREASED EAST-WEST TENSIONS

LD090702 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 9 Apr 82

["Danger of Confrontation Grows" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS -- There is no reasonable alternative to reducing the level of military confrontation between West and East now that the international situation, especially in Europe, is marked by tensions. The nations and states today can only choose between strengthening peace and cooperation, the option advocated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and facing cold war and heightened military danger, the choice sought by the ruling circles of the United States and NATO.

Under these conditions, each state should realise special responsibility for its actions and feel the need to consider them carefully so that to tally them with the interests of all peoples, and refrain from any steps that can further strain international relations. It is precisely this approach to foreign policy that is displayed by the Soviet Union, a fact highlighted once again recently by its fresh and constructive initiatives towards limiting nuclear arms.

The policy of the ruling circles of the United States and some of its NATO allies is characterised by the opposite approach. Not a day passes without somebody in Washington -- and in the highest echelons of power at that -- bluntly stressing in public the need to prepare for nuclear war.

Until recently, U.S. military strategy was based on the policy of the so-called "deterrence." U.S. leaders used to speak about a "retaliatory strike," "guarantees for survival" and the like. Today, this policy is being brushed aside and it is officially proclaimed that it is admissible and justifiable for the United States to deal the first strike and to use nuclear weapons in other continents, above all in Europe. All this is said so casually as if what is meant are U.S. Leaders' unilateral exercises and everything will go according to the script drawn up in Washington.

More and more people in Western Europe and the United States itself realise that nuclear war would be a catastrophe for the whole of mankind. William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the West German weekly VORWARTS that it was terrible even to think of war with the Soviet Union and emphasises that every effort must be made to normalise U.S. relations with the USSR. This opinion is shared by many prominent American politicians, including members of the ruling Republican Party.

There is no problem more important today than that of removing the threat of nuclear war. In the past ten years, mankind spent 4 trillion dollars on arms: One hates to think how big this colossal sum is. But it is even more terrible to think about the horrifying number of people dying if U.S. generals use nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union unilaterally decided to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR. This moratorium by no means removes the necessity of reaching agreement on the essence of the question of nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR proposals for the real zero option, which are aimed at delivering Europe from medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons altogether or, if the West is not prepared for this, at radically reducing -- by more than two thirds -- the number of medium-range nuclear systems both sides now have, remain valid. The new Soviet initiatives have no other aim than that to achieve progress in the efforts to solve the key problem of ensuring European security, of course, on the basis of equality and equal security of the sides.

Life demonstrates, that, far from resolving the problem of security, the arms race only tends to exacerbate international relations even further and make war more probable.

WEEKLY DETAILS CIA EXPERIMENTS IN GERM WARFARE

PM071337 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Mar 82 pp 9, 14-15

[Feature including Iona Andronov article, under the rubric "International Echoes": "The Secrets of Germ Warfare -- Why Does the CIA Need Mosquitoes and Crocodiles?"]

[Text] The exposure of Washington's biological warfare arms bearers (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 5, 1982) provoked wide international echoes and approving responses in the press of India, Pakistan and Cuba. Pakistan recently expelled the American director of a bacteriological weapons laboratory created by the CIA in the city of Lahore under the disguise of the "Pakistan Medical Research Center." Another American bacteriologist, in India, met the same fate. All this put together led to the verbal bombardment of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Western radio stations and leading American, British and French newspapers. They jointly resorted to the standard anti-Soviet abuse, without any reasonable counterarguments. And not until a month later did we receive an open letter worthy of serious polemics, from four employees of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. At their request, we publish our opponents' message, entirely unabridged. Our reply today is addressed not only to them, but to all people of good will who are threatened with the nightmare of biological destruction by a handful of fanatics. Before it is too late, for the sake of mankind's well-being it is vitally necessary to expose the military criminals:

[Signed] The LITERATURNAYA GAZETA International Life Department.

Open Letter to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA from Staff of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

"Iona Andronov's article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for 3 February absolutely unscientifically and incorrectly declares the Pakistani Medical Research Center (PMRC) to be involved in biological warfare preparations. We are well acquainted with the PMRC's activity and with its excellent scientific publications concerning the genetics and ecology of mosquitoes. Three of us have visited the PMRC and cooperated with American and Pakistani scientists there for 4 months.

"Andronov cites a report by a Pakistani journal to the effect that exotic mosquitoes from the PMRC premises are allegedly escaping and biting inhabitants of Lahore, infecting them with yellow fever, hepatitis, jaundice and complex brain diseases for which there are no antidotes. But this report is improbable for five different reasons.

"Andronov describes how he was shown the PMRC laboratory, but admits that he was unable to understand the account of the center's work which he was given by the PMRC director. Andronov was evidently unable even to comprehend that the aim of the PMRC is to develop genetic methods of controlling mosquitoes' ability to spread disease, in particular malaria. By these methods male insects are sterilized or partially sterilized and are released to make contact with wild females in order to affect their reproduction. This method can be considered to have been suggested for the first time in the outstanding theoretical work of Soviet geneticist A.S. Serebrovskiy (ZOOLOGICHESKIY ZHURNAL No 19, 1940). The application of this method to mosquitoes was described in Russian by A.N. Alekseyev (PARAZITOLOGIYA No 10, 1976). One of the main achievements of scientists at the PMRC is the development of genetic methods of sexual separation of mosquitoes with the subsequent release of male mosquitoes alone. They do not bite, and so cannot spread disease or act as instruments of biological warfare.

"We and our colleagues in Pakistan regard the concept of biological warfare as utterly loathsome.

[Signed] "Professor (G.) Davidson, Doctors (K.) Curtis, (G.) White, P. (Roulings)."

Excellently put, gentlemen. "The concept of biological warfare is utterly loathsome." And although, before that, you depict me as the victim of an allegedly improbable report by Pakistani journalists and an out-and-out ignoramus into the bargain, particularly as regards the sexual differentiation of mosquitoes, all the same, this is bearable compared with the earlier absurd outcry from London.

First BBC Radio called the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA reportage on the CIA's Lahore laboratory "Soviet misinformation." London's DAILY TELEGRAPH expressed itself in similar vein. Then the British scientific magazine NEW SCIENTIST quite seriously reported that I am allegedly a criminal who escaped from the police in Lahore where, despite what I say, the magazine aseerts, there is no such thing as the Pakistan Medical Research Center...!

But let us leave this "scientific" rubbish and go back to academic arguments on the sexual peculiarities of the mosquitoes -- the key theme of my London accusers. For their information, in my distant youth, in school natural history lessons, I learned what is, in their opinion, a secret still unknown to me: that only the females bite people and thereby transmit epidemic viruses. (There's a case of "cherchez la femme"!)

If the London entomologists had attentively read the article they condemn in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, they would have found two descriptions of the PMRC's experiments with insects of the female sex. As confirmation, an account was cited from the current annual report of the PMRC on the infection of hundreds of female African Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes. Moreover a PMRC document on the mass infection of female mosquitoes with an encephalitis virus is clearly reproduced in our newspaper on 17 February. In this connection let us recall that competent representatives of Afghanistan had earlier demonstrated the CIA's guilt in an attempt to use the Lahore insect incubator to cause an encephalitis epidemic among nomadic tribes of Afghan-Pakistani herdsmen.

"Our experiments," I was told in the PMRC laboratory by its recent American master Nellin, "could, of course, theoretically be used for bacteriological warfare purposes."

But the CIA is now using the Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes tested by Nellin not theoretically, but in practice, as agents of epidemics in Cuba. That is the conclusion set forth in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for 3 February -- the conclusion drawn by Cuban scientists who talked with our special correspondent V. Vesenskiy. And well-informed Lahore people also told me that the CIA is scattering Nellin's winged nurslings over Cuba. Meanwhile inhabitants of Lahore bitten by them and developing yellow fever, hepatitis, jaundice and delirium tremens were investigated by local doctors, who informed the authorities and the press that the original source of infection was female Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes from the PMRC laboratory, and not sterilized male mosquitoes, whose harmlessness is proclaimed quite irrelevantly by the authors of the London letter to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Their references to research by Soviet scientists are equally odd. And it is still more futile to justify the American virologists of the PMRC by the fact that they sometimes cooperated with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Among the PMRC's most venerable foreign employees is Dr Alexander Langmuir, a major American epidemiologist and top scientific administrator of the secret production of bacteriological weapons. For more than 20 years, according to his own account, Langmuir headed U.S. biological warfare preparations. In spring 1977, delivering a lecture at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Langmuir openly pronounced. "The United States needs to continue programming for biological warfare."

It remains to note the lamentable lack of objectivity displayed by the authors of the London letter: Having seen the PMRC laboratory, they write, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's correspondent "admits he was unable to understand the account of the center's work." That imaginary "admission" is an invention of my critics. But since they have seized on the latest annual report of the PMRC, let them start with its cover, which has printed at the top -- "University of Maryland." That means that the Lahore PMRC is a subsidiary of the University of Maryland in the United States. And its leadership officially confirmed, 5 years ago, the development of various biochemical weapons components on CIA orders by the University of Maryland. Precisely what components is discussed below.

The Poisoners from Fort Detrick

Prior to fall 1980, as LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent in the United States, I often visited the Washington organization "American Citizens for Honest Government." That unattainable slogan united a group of decent people who were able to expose certain dishonorable affairs involving the ruling elite. For instance, organization activist Susan Taylor familiarized me with a dispatch obtained from state archives, sent to CIA headquarters from the resident spy in Tanzania. Here is this ludicrous dispatch:

"We are working in two ways on the task of sending you the gall bladder of a Tanganyikan crocodile. The first option: to instruct one of our agents to track, catch and disembowel a native crocodile and then send its gall bladder and other poisonous internal organs to the United States. The second option: to catch a crocodile and deliver it to the United States alive. Two of our people are compiling detailed instructions from the local witch doctors' recipes on how to prepare the poison. They can also provide additional information on the preparation of other poisons from reptiles' internal organs."

A stupid joke? Nothing of the kind. The document bears a genuine CIA stamp and the date: 7 February 1962. The second CIA document shown to me was dated 1966 and summarized the report of CIA Colonel (J.S.) King on his successful expedition to the Amazon jungle to collect the botanical poison "Chondo-dendron Toxicoferum." The CIA also imported curare and Venezuelan encephalomyelitis from Latin America. A very potent biological weapon -- "oyster toxin" -- was obtained from Alaska: 10 grams of it scattered over a populated territory can kill 14,000 people instantaneously. All these infernal types of ammunition were stored in bunker No 459 at the Fort Detrick arsenal in Maryland. For 20 years now the Fort Detrick army camp has been cut off from the outside world by multiple wire cordons and round-the-clock guard posts. Only selected servicemen and CIA staffers are allowed in, with special passes, and only if they have medical certificates for 20 different injections against smallpox, bubonic plague, tropical fevers, anthrax and all kinds of lethal infections, tested here over long years by biochemists working for Washington intelligence and the Pentagon.

There poison worshippers have died of anthrax. In the early fifties, when the Korean war was in full swing, the Fort Detrick poisoners killed dozens of prisoner guinea pigs who were handed over to them. In 1955 they sent to the grave a dozen Americans from Florida by testing whooping cough bacilli on their testing range there. In the sixties and seventies they dropped bacteriological crop killers on the countries of Indochina and on Cuba. Now, in February 1982, as the Salvadoran trade unions central committee has announced, regions where Salvadoran rebels are located are being subjected to aircraft bombings with American hemorrhagic conjunctivitis powder. The learned devils from the bunker 459 laboratory in Fort Detrick invented 37 types of bacteriological weapons. The laboratory was headed by biochemist Dr Sidney Gottlieb, chief of the CIA technical services section. Journalists were allowed to see this top secret villain only once in passing in 1977, when he was summoned before the Senate commission investigating the CIA's illegal acts.

On the surface Gottlieb seemed quite respectable: gray-haired, elegantly dressed, drinking -- he declared -- exclusively milk. He mentioned in an offhand way that he has an innocent hobby -- he studies ancient folk dances. But in the Senate they interrogated him -- having promised in advance not punish him -- about the methods the CIA planned to use to poison Fidel Castro and Patrice Lumumba.

The questioning of Gottlieb established that the CIA had three times tried to send Fidel Castro visitors with "gifts of friendship" -- cigars stuffed with botulinum toxin, a diving suit impregnated with tuberculosis bacilli and a foundatin pen which shot out "black leaf" poison. And in order to kill Lumumba, Gottlieb said, he manufactured a bacteriological poison "from an African recipe" in Fort Detrick and personally took it to the Congo, but by then the CIA agents there had already managed to contrive a bloody, physical reprisal against the Congolese leader, whom they hated. But Gottlieb then won back with another CIA victim: He sent a present to Baghdad, to an Iraqi military leader, consisting of a set of silk handkerchiefs impregnated with brucellosis bacilli....

The Senate's indulgent treatment of Gottlieb so far emboldened his assistant Charles (Senseni) that, entering the capitol auditorium where the CIA's misdeeds were being investigated -- which was packed with the Washington public -- he noted cynically:

"One pinch of my drug would be enough to kill all the senators here, their clerks, the police and the public, including the hundred or so journalists."

At first glance (Senseni) looked harmless too: a smiling, bespectacled, pudgy little man, bald, fat-faced and pot-bellied, clad in a motley checkered jacket. But he only had to open his mouth, and the hall froze in horror. (Senseni) described coolly how, quite simply, by imperceptibly dropping a pinch of biological poison onto the subway rails in front of an approaching train, he could cause an infection to spread through most of the subway stations in a huge city. Or he would pierce a water main and inject a poison which would kill tens of thousands of people, or to the same end he could sprinkle his poison on a highway full of traffic.

"I am the chief engineer of exotic weapons for hitting targets with poisons," (Senseni) bragged.

He has designed fountain pens, umbrellas, canes and silent pistols with optical sights which can fire "oyster toxin" charges. (Senseni) confided that "the CIA ordered 50" of these pistols "and used them operationally." That is, used them for political assassinations abroad.

Anthrax Moves House

We reproduce today an internal CIA memorandum headed "Emergency Plan Concerning the Biological Warfare Microorganisms Dump." This document is dated 16 February 1970. The toxins it mentions, unlike microorganisms, are incapable of reproduction. Insignificant details have been omitted in translating the document into Russian.

"To the director, CIA.

"On 25 November 1969 President Nixon instructed the Defense Department to prepare a plan for the elimination of the existing stockpile of bacteriological weapons. (On 14 February 1970 he added all toxic weapons to this category).

"According to the existing agreement with the Defense Department, the CIA possesses a limited quantity of biological microorganisms and toxins, which are stored and guarded by the special operations section at Fort Detrick. This stockpile is not included in the general stock inventory.

"There are the following microorganisms and toxins: anthrax, tularemia, Venezuelan encephalomyelitis, coccidioidal granuloma, brucellosis, tuberculosis, salmonella typhimurium (a food poison), smallpox, staphylococcal enterotoxin (a food poison), clostridium botulinum type A (a lethal food poison), paralytic oyster poison, krait (a lethal snake venom), intestinal influenza and toxiferin (a paralyzing substance).

"In the event of a Defense Department decision to eliminate the present stockpile of bacteriological weapons the possibility is not excluded that even the CIA's limited, anonymous arsenal will be destroyed. If the CIA director wishes to keep this special stock, we recommend, in the event of the aforementioned Defense Department decision, that the existing CIA stockpile be transferred to the (Bekton-Dikinson) firm's Huntingdon Research Center in Baltimore, Maryland. Agreement has already been reached for this with the potential partner and a guarantee has been obtained from them for supervision of the CIA arsenal on payment of not more than $75,000 to the contractor annually.

[Signed] "Thomas Karamessines, CIA Deputy Director, Planning."

So that was the result of the U.S. Government's declaration -- publicized throughout the world at the time -- to adhere to the international ban on bacteriological weapons: only 5 years later did it become clear that in 1970 CIA Director Helms, his deputy Karamessines and their chief alchemist and poisoner Gottlieb agreed to secretly hide their poisons in various caches. Apart from the secret renting of a dump from the Baltimore firm, Gottlieb fitted out a new laboratory in Baltimore, where a unit known as "Biogen" was erected to ensure the mass production of microorganisms capable of carrying epidemics. Documentary evidence on this was collected by my acquaintances in the organization mentioned above, "American Citizens for Honest Government."

By the summer of 1975 the CIA had, in its Washington building next to the U.S. State Department, another laboratory and a dump of poisonous "oyster toxin," strychnine, cobra venom and toxins affecting the brain, kidneys and blood vessels. In all, 19 types of poison were kept there. They were controlled by three of Gottlieb's assistants, headed by Dr Nathan Gordon, who had been recruited by the CIA.

Gordon, on retiring, let out a sensational secret: At the same time as the shipment of the CIA's poisons from Fort Detrick, nearly all the U.S. Army's bacteriological ammunition was not destroyed, but transferred to the Maryland military arsenal at Edgewood! And that operation was confidentially sanctioned by...the White House. So in fall 1975 an official Pentagon spokesman was able to acknowledge calmly: "Experiments with toxins have been under way at Edgewood since 1970 and are continuing effectively."

The Edgewood arsenal is the twin of nearby Fort Detrick: Army bunkers and a testing range bristle with barbed wire and armed guards. Of the arsenal is 200 biochemists and 4,700 military and technical employees, about 500 have suffered from infectious diseases. In the bay of the sea which adjoins the arsenal's territory fish have died from the bacteriological toxins concentrated in Edgewood. According to the Washington POST a faculty of the University of Maryland known as the "medical school" has long been involved in the risky experiments there. This very same "medical school" directly leads the PMRC in distant Lahore.

Dr Gerald (Kli) of the University of Maryland "medical school" now boasts openly of how, at the CIA's request, he extracted toxic substances from cacti, marijuana and poisonous Mexican mushrooms. His university colleague pharmacologist John (Krants) received a generous reward in dollars from the CIA for a preparation he invented for affecting blood circulation in the human organism. And Richard (Khornik), professor of medicine at the University of Maryland, was working for 3 years on testing microdoses of cholera, typhus, influenza, dysentery and malaria on prisoners. Note the malaria! In 1979, when (Khornik's) dirty deeds caused a press scandal, he stated that the experiments which were cut short would be transferred "to other countries" in future.

The same year the CIA's chosen "medical school" sent the mosquito professor Nellin to Lahore. Soon, in the surrounding villages, hundreds of ignorant poor people became his experimental subjects for a paltry reward.

On the eve of Nellin's departure for Pakistan New York's NEW TIMES magazine reported, referring to remarks by American intelligence officers, that "certain U.S. universities" are interested in the effect of biochemical "pheromones" on African Aedes mosquitoes. The magazine quoted a pseudoscientific intelligence memorandum on this score:

"It is possible to use a pheromone in such a way that the insects will fly to a predetermined place -- an enemy camp, for instance. A second pheromone could cause aggression in the insects and turn them against a military unit, which would suffer substantial damage as a result."

In conclusion, due credit must be given to the Pakistanis who cut short the dangerous manipulations of the Maryland mosquito expert and threw him out. That is for the benefit of all who, as the people in London write, regard biological warfare as "utterly loathsome."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Note

Having printed our London opponents' letter in an edition of 3 million, we suggest they conduct an experiment at home to test the objectivity of the so-called "free press". Will it once again distort the facts we have set out exposing the criminal activity of those who take part in biological warfare preparations, or will it finally allow the Western public to hear our opinion?

Moreover we advise our critics who have condemned biological warfare preparations to try to publicly put to shame their 30 scientists colleagues who are creating germ weapons in the laboratory of Britain's "microbiological defense department." It is time that university professors Gardiner, (Louter) and O'Grady of the "group of chemical-biological defense advisers" were called to account for that activity, which is dangerous to mankind. After all, Britain has ratified the convention banning biological weapons. So if the London scientists came out against violations of the convention in Britain and the United States, they would be fulfilling their civic duty.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. MAGAZINE ON POLAND POLICY

PM081627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Intrigues Against People's Poland"]

[Text] New York, 31 Mar -- Western imperialist circles are continuing their subversive activity against People's Poland. An article about their intrigues has been published by the American magazine NEW WORLD REVIEW.

Interference in Poland's affairs and the instigation of counter-revolutionary forces to overthrow socialism, the magazine notes, are by no means the first attempt to turn Poland into a semicolony, as it was between the two world wars. This aim was pursued, in particular, by the notorious "Marshal Plan," which suffered complete failure.

In the fifties the CIA began to implement operation (Redsoks-Redkep) against Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, the aim being to provoke actions against the socialist system in those states. In Hungary and Czechoslovakia these attempts did not culminate in success, but counterrevolution did not give up its plans. The Polish emigre circles used for these purposes in New York, London, Paris and West Berlin established contacts with each other.

In Paris reactionary emigres united around the journal KULTURA, which is published there. In Munich the CIA center operated, disguising its operations under the sign of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. A gathering of emigres was held in Geneva in 1975 -- and these emigres, under cover of the demagogic slogan of "defending human rights," embarked on subversive work in Poland.

In the late seventies, the magazine goes on, the patrons of the Polish counterrevolution decided their hour had come. Reactionary emigres streamed into Poland on "visits." About 120,000 American citizens of Polish extraction went there annually from the United States alone. Several tens of thousands of them settled in Poland. The expenditure involved in their stays was paid for from all kinds of western funds.

All this "coincided" with the activeness of the antisocialist KSS-KOR grouping, the NEW WORLD REVIEW writes. It is indicative that imperialist governments in the West demanded, as a condition for new loans to Poland, that complete freedom of action be granted to KSS-KOR and similar groups. At the same time the western mass media launched a provocative campaign about mythical plans for "Soviet interference" in Poland, clearly oriented toward creating the most favorable conditions for the implementation of counter-revolutionary forces plans for the overthrow of the socialist system and the restoration of capitalism. These forces, approved by the West and entrenched in the Solidarity leadership, openly called for the overthrow of the government in Poland at their Radom gathering and later in Gdansk.

The measures adopted in December by the Polish State Council the article stresses, frustrated the designs of imperialism and internal reaction. Life in Poland had largely returned to normal by early January. But the Western interference goes on: Economic "sanctions" have been introduced against Poland, chiefly by R. Reagan's administration; Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe are transmitting subversive broadcasts to Poland round the clock -- broadcasts packed with disinformation and provocative fabrications.

That, the NEW WORLD REVIEW notes, is why the Poles have no illusions that the danger is over. Evidence that the threat of a plot aimed at overthrowing the socialist system has not been eliminated is provided, in particular, by lists recently confiscated from the Solidarity trade union association, listing the Polish communists who should be "eliminated" in the event of the seizure of power by the counterrevolution.

Poland still has much to overcome on its path of rebirth. Its enemies are dangerous, but at the same time it has powerful and loyal friends, as well as the strength to follow this difficult path. That is the guarantee of success, the magazine writes in conclusion.

MUSIN REPORTS AID TO PRC DURING WORLD WAR II

OW070759 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Musin commentary: "Soviet Aid to the Chinese People During the War of Resistance Against Japan" -- 10th in the series entitled "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Today's Maoist historians are trying to vilify the Soviet Union and (?falsify the facts). It seems that during the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan our country did not help China's patriotic forces, but helped only the Kuomintang. In fact, we gave aid to the entire resistance front in China, and the CCP's military forces were part of that front.

Here it must be pointed out that between late 1939 and early 1940 the Chiang Kai-shek Government stopped material supplies to Communist-led base areas and began to attack CCP bases. This left the Soviet Government no alternative but to temporarily suspend military aid to China because the Soviet Union wanted to help the Chinese people fight the Japanese aggressors and could not permit Soviet aid to be used to suppress progressive forces. In early 1941 similar circumstances again took place. During this period, the Kuomintang leadership attempted to attack a number of liberated areas. The Soviet Union warned the Nanjing government not to start a civil war. At that time the Soviet Union was compelled to suspend military aid to China again. Protests from China's patriotic forces and progressive international opinion and the Soviet Union's strong objection forced the Kuomintang to cease its attacks on the new Fourth Army. These facts show that the (?vilification) by Maoist historians, who insist that during the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan the Soviet Union only aided the Kuomintang, cannot hold water.

Soviet aid to the Chinese people in their resistance against the Japanese aggressors was very timely and important. After Japanese militarists launched a large-scale aggression against China on 7 July 1937 the Soviet Union was the only country to provide massive material and military aid to China. Only a month after the Japanese invaded China the Soviet government proposed the extension of loans to China. In March 1930 the first agreement on a loan of $50 million was signed. Later, in July 1938 and June 1939, loan agreements for $50 million and $150 million respectively were signed. With these loans China purchased military equipment and supplies from the Soviet Union. Between 1937 and 1939 the Soviet Union provided China with more than 800 airplanes, about 100 tanks, nearly 1,000 artillery pieces, 2 million artillery shells, a large number of motor vehicles and so forth. A fact also shows the scale of Soviet aid in military equipment and supplies: Between October 1937 and February 1939, 5,600 railroad cars were used on Soviet territory and 5,300 trucks were used on highways in Xinjiang to transport military supplies to China. About 4,000 military advisers, fliers, instructors and other Soviet experts (?were sent) to China. Soviet military advisers drew up plans on organized resistance against Japanese offensives and trained Chinese troops to actively resist the Japanese aggressors. Soviet volunteer fliers defended China's territorial air space from air raids by Japanese aggressors, wiped out enemy ground forces, sank enemy transport ships and attacked Japanese air bases. In the fight for the freedom of the Chinese people more than 200 Soviet volunteer fliers were killed.

Soviet aid to China strengthened the Chinese people's confidence in defeating the Japanese aggressors and made it possible for them to resist the aggressors as much as they could. Chinese leaders highly appraised the Soviet Union's internationalist stand toward China. For example, in 1939 Mao Zedong said: Since the start of the war of resistance against Japan, the governments of imperialist countries have never given us true aid; only the Soviet Union has supported us with its air force and materials. In 1940 Mao Zedong made a statement in the same vein. He said: If China wants to be an independent country, it will not be able to be one without the aid of the socialist countries and the international proletariat, especially Soviet aid. Soviet aid is the prerequisite for the final victory of the war of resistance against Japan. Failure to get Soviet aid means the inevitable failure of the revolution.

These facts and statements confirm whether or not the falsehoods cooked up by today's Chinese propagandists are of any value. Their purpose is to belittle the significance of Soviet aid to China during the war of resistance against Japan.

TASHKENT COMMENTS ON PRC MINORITIES, POLICIES

GF071746 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur from 24 February through 10 March 1982 carries the following material on national minorities in China:

At 1530 GMT on 24 February the radio carries a short program entitled "The PRC National Regions." Referring to Urumchi radio reports on the construction of irrigation installations in southern Xinjiang, the radio states: "The people of southern Xinjiang have been mobilized to work in the construction of irrigation facilities and [words indistinct]. However, as admitted by Urumchi radio, construction material and technical (?equipment) are being withheld."

At 1530 GMT on 25 February the radio carries a very poorly-heard article by journalist (Turkum Kokarunum) entitled "The Bloody February Tragedy in Urumchi," on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of a clash in Xinhiang between Chinese forces and local people. Recalling the struggle waged by the people of eastern Turkestan against the Kuomintang Government in the 1940's, the radio states, "the people staged a revolution for their freedom in [words indistinct] against the colonialist policy of the Kuomintang Government in eastern Turkestan and established their sovereignty in three provinces." Noting that the members of the revolutionary government for national liberation, which was set up by the three provinces, signed "an 11-point agreement with the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek on 6 September 1946 and set up a joint government," the radio laments that "the agreement was violated by the Kuomintang." It claims that the Kuomintang government acted in a manner which encouraged hostility between the two sides and adds: "This resulted in the commencement of a bloody incident." Stating that the people in Urumchi organized a demonstration on 21 February 1947, the radio adds, "the demonstrators put an 18-point demand to the government to be met within 72 hours." Justifying the demands of the people, the radio claims, "the Kuomintang leaders in Urumchi launched a bloody move against the revolutionary leaders of the revolutionary government for national liberation on 25 February." After listing the names of Kuomintang leaders in eastern Turkestan responsible for the move against the revolutionary leaders of the people, the radio states that the Kuomintang army moved to secure the government building in Urumchi. Quoting one of the revolutionary leaders, Abdulkerim Abbas, as saying that the people should not yield to pressure brought to bear on them by the Kuomintang government, the radio says the latter committed arson in Urumchi and terrorized the people. The radio states that as a result of the attacks of Kuomintang forces, Urumchi was nearly destroyed by fire and the people had to flee the town. The radio concludes by quoting revolutionary leaders who said to the Urumchi people at the time: "Our brothers, do not be afraid. Our way is clear and our future is bright. The support of the people will [words indistinct] the move to suppress the realities through use of force."

At 2330 GMT on the same day the radio carries a short unattributed talk criticizing Chinese policy aimed at assimilating minorities in China by forcing them to forget their own language. The radio states: "Chinese officials harbor the wish to make the local people forget their own language [words indistinct]. For example, the Manchurian people, who in northeastern China, have their own language. [Words indistinct] endeavor to make them forget their own language and learn Chinese. One can give more examples of similar cases." It concludes by arguing that minorities in China are demanding that Beijing leaders abandon their oppressive policy and create favorable conditions in which the minorities can develop their own languages.

At 1430 GMT on 26 February the radio carries a very poorly-heard commentary on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of President Nixon's visit to the PRC. The radio recalls Chinese hostility toward the United States during the Mao Zedong era and states that Beijing leaders have moved to establish friendly relations with the United States in order to promote their interests around the world. It also claims that at the time of President Nixon's visit to Beijing, the United States was bombing Vietnamese cities and towns and the U.S. 7th Fleet was attacking Vietnamese shores. The radio adds: "It is now 10 years since Nixon's visit to the PRC. The current Chinese leaders are publicizing their gains from their relations with the U.S. hegemonists. It has become clear that the PRC and the United States have common strategic interests." The radio concludes by stating that the people of the region, particularly the peoples of the PRC, (?are concerned) about the common goals and interests of the PRC and U.S. hegemonists, who are the eternal enemies of the peoples of China.

At 2330 on the same day the radio carries an unattributed commentary on power generation in the PRC. It states that the PRC press has been focusing attention on the need to generate more electricity and recalls that "the congress of all PRC deputies in 1980 heard complaints that due to insufficient power nearly 30 percent of the industrial work force in China was inoperative. The result was that the country incurred a loss of about 4 billion yuans worth of industrial products." The radio adds that although PRC coal deposits are estimated to be capable of yielding 40 billion tons of coal, mining has not been properly developed to meet the needs of the country. Beijing leaders have been more interested in building up their armed forces than promoting the means of generating more power. The radio also refers to Beijing's decision to construct nuclear power stations and draws attention to the problems that will ensue from this initiative. It concludes by stating that although the Beijing leaders have vested their hopes in nuclear powerplants, they still have to complete the infrastructure of such installations and prepare cadres to operate them. Therefore, the question of the generation of more power will remain unsolved in the PRC for a considerable time.

At 2330 GMT on 4 March the radio carries an unattributed commentary criticizing the economic policies of Deng Xiaoping and his supporters. Stating that Deng Xiaoping's economic policy has resulted in cooperation with capitalist countries, the radio alleges that due to this state of affairs the construction of industrial establishments has been delayed. Giving the Shanghai metallurgical complex as an example, the radio quotes RENMIN RIBAO as accusing capitalist countries of not attaching importance to the national interests of the PRC peoples. Claiming that Deng Xiaoping's policy in China has led to smuggling and treachery and has impeded economic progress, the radio states that the PRC's debts to foreign countries have increased significantly. "The loss the PRC has incurred from its (?dealings) with the United States in 1981 totalled $1.7 billion. (?It is impossible to justify all this)." The radio says that "Deng Xiaoping has failed to secure U.S. cooperation in settling the question of Taiwan and that this has naturally had adverse effects on PRC prestige" and concludes by stating that so long as Deng Xiaoping is in control, foreign capitalists should not feel anxiety over their investments in China.

At 2330 GMT on 9 March the radio carries an unattributed commentary on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the resistance of Tibet against the policy of Beijing's leaders. The radio states that over a 100,000 Tibetans fled their homeland as a result of the incidents in Tibet caused by the policy pursued by Mao Zedong in 1959 and adds: "Mao Zedong failed to comply with the agreement reached in 1951 stipulating recognition of the religious and national rights of the local people. In fact, Mao Zedong established the [words indistinct] committee to replace the Tibetan Government for organizing the Tibetan region. The Chinese leaders ordered their army units into Tibet."

Arguing that contrary to the 1951 agreement, the Chinese militarists committed sacrilege and purged Tibetan clergymen, the radio notes: "Undoubtedly, the policy of the Mao Zedong group could not be permitted to continue without a response from the opposite side." Recalling that the Tibetans moved to rectify the situation, the radio adds: "They decided to convey to Beijing their demand for full adherence to the 1951 agreement. This resulted in the commencement of negotiations between the Tibetan Government and the command of the Tibet Military Region." The radio notes that the Chinese militariests agreed to negotiate with the intention of gaining time to reinforce their troops with tanks and artillery. It adds: "On the basis of orders from Beijing, the Chinese Army moved to crush the rebellion on 19 March. Thousands of Tibetans were killed by the [words indistinct] of Chinese troops and under Chinese tanks. Chinese artillery directly shelled inhabited areas." Claiming that inhabited areas were turned into battlefields by Chinese Armed Forces, the radio notes that the result was the disarming of Tibetans and the imposition of Chinese will. It adds that over a 100,000 people fled from Tibet to escape punitive measures introduced by the Chinese militariests. The radio further notes that ?(Chinese leaders) have been telling the minorities, particularly the Tibetans, that the time has come to forget the past. Beijing leaders are supposedly initiating a new policy toward the minority nations." It concludes by stating that regardless of the 23 years that have passed since the incidents in Tibet in 1959, Chinese officials still continue to threaten the rights and interests of the local people.

At 2330 GMT on 10 March the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Ill-Fated Workers." The radio states that Beijing leaders attach little importance to conditions under which PRC toilers work. It adds: "Reports are being received to the effect that coal mines in various parts of Xinjiang are caving in." Stressing that accidents in coal mines in Xinhiang are being caused by a lack of safety measures, the radio quotes Urumchi radio as stating that 33 coal mines caved in in the (Mechuvan) Region in Xinjiang toward the end of 1981. It adds: "It must be recalled that Beijing leaders are demanding that [word indistinct] organs in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region increase production of coal. Apart from other national regions, Beijing leaders regard Xinjiang as a source of [words indistinct] and power generation. However, in order to meet Beijing's demand for increased coal production, coal miners require material and technical aid." Claiming that coal miners in Xinjiang continue to work without technical equipment required for increasing output, the radio argues that regardless of this fact, officials in coal mines are forcing miners to work longer shifts in order to meet Beijing's demand. In reference to safety measures, the radio laments the absence of adequate safety conditions and states that hundreds of coal miners have died in accidents. It concludes: "Chinese officials have not met the demand for safety measures because this requires funds. However, funds do not exist in Xinjiang and will continue to be nonexistent in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, arbitrary orders continue to come from Beijing for increased coal production."

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA VIEW FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

PRAVDA Report

PM070921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] A major new event has taken place in the life of the fraternal Vietnamese people and the history of the entire communist and workers movement -- the Fifth VCP Congress has been held in Hanoi. It was the congress of a party that has a glorious combat path of selfless struggle and great victories and achievements behind it. Loyal to Marxist-Leninist teaching and following the wise behests of its founder and leader, that outstanding revolutionary Ho Chi Minh, the VCP has grown into the leading and guiding force of society and has become the acknowledged vanguard of the heroic people.

The VCP came to its scheduled congress ideologically cohesive and organizationally strengthened. It numbers about 1.73 million communists. In the past 5 years the ranks of the VCP have been swelled by 370,000 new members, the overwhelming majority of whom are alumni of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. They are the best representatives of the country's younger generation and worthy continuers of the revolutionary cause.

The Vietnamese communists' supreme forum took place in a businesslike, working atmosphere. It was characterized by a creative, bold and at the same time realistic approach toward the analysis of the results achieved and the elaboration of the next creative plans. The congress convincingly showed that the Vietnamese people fully support the party's proclaimed program of active struggle to create the material and technical base of socialism; improve the working people's welfare, and consolidate their motherland's defense capability, unity and cohesion, their loyalty to the revolutionary banner and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and their readiness to augment and defend the gains of socialism.

The years which have elapsed since the Fourth Party Congress have been difficult years for the Vietnamese communists. The restoration of the national economy, devastated by the protracted war against the colonialists and foreign invaders, the repulsion of the Chinese hegemonists' aggression, the solution of the numerous problems of the development of a united Vietnam -- all this has required enormous efforts, a tireless quest and a thoughtful, constructive approach to the country's leadership. But despite the difficulties the party of the Vietnamese communists has strengthened its motherland's independence, gained experience of peaceful creative work, persistently mastered the science of socialist economic management and strengthened its ties with the working masses still further. This is a valuable asset for the VCP and a firm bridgehead for the scaling of new heights on the front of socialist building.

The Fifth VCP Congress gave a detailed picture of the country's present and future and outlined paths for building a strong, flourishing socialist state. The delegates unanimously approved the directions, tasks and basic objectives of the SRV's economic and social development for the 5-year period (1981-1985) and through the end of the eighties and the course toward the accelerated development of agriculture and the transfer of the country's economy from small- to large-scale socialist production.

The VCP's supreme forum opens up a new stage in the development of the Vietnamese revolution and the restructuring of society on a socialist basis. It set inspiring and at the same time complex tasks. The mobilization of all the country's efforts, means and resources will be needed for their solution. The further expansion of their cooperation and collaboration is the reliable basis for the SRV's successful development along a socialist path, as it is for the community's other countries.

The relations of friendship between the USSR and Vietnam are strengthening with every passing year. Soviet people are helping the fraternal Vietnamese people to build a new life on their land in every way they can. We are tied by the unity of our goals and selfless interest in each other's successes.

"The Soviet Union values highly friendship and cooperation with socialist Vietnam. Our people will continue to be the heroic Vietnamese people's reliable friends and allies," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his greetings to Comrade Le Duan.

The delegates to the party forum indicated the active collaboration between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in all spheres of life with satisfaction and voiced the conviction that in the years to come their fraternal ties will become even broader and more intensive. The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1978 serves as their firm basis, and the CPSU and the VCP, united by the commonality of their class aims and aspirations, are the soul of these relations.

"Close cohesion and all-around cooperation with the USSR is our principle, strategy and at the same time our revolutionary spirit," Comrade Le Duan said in his report to the Fifth VCP Congress. "Our party is faced with the task of educating the generations in the spirit of this principle, in the spirit of this strategy, in order to turn it into the motive force of the development of our revolutionary cause to complete victory."

The party of the Vietnamese communists is a glorious combat detachment of the world revolutionary forces. It is a party of internationalists enjoying high international standing. Under its leadership Vietnam is making an active contribution to the normalization of the international situation. It acts as the reliable outpost of socialism and peace in Southeast Asia. Together with Laos and Kampuchea, the SRV is purposefully and consistently seeking to turn this part of the world into a zone of peace and stability despite the intrigues of the imperialists and hegemonists. The delegates and the representatives of the fraternal parties and national liberation movements attending the Fifth VCP Congress stated their active support for the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the package of Soviet proposals and initiatives aimed at averting the threat of a new world war.

In strengthening its positions in the world the socialist family of brother peoples is marching toward a single common goal. The working people of the Soviet Union, heroic Vietnam and the other community countries, by their historic achievements and their example, are showing all mankind the way to social progress and prosperity and a peaceful happy future.

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM071601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Confidence, Optimism"]

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress ended in Hanoi on the last day of March. It demonstrated the ideological and political cohesion of communists and all working people of the SRV and their readiness to continue working selflessly for the good of their socialist homeland and to steadfastly defend its independence and sovereignty. The VCP Central Committee report, delivered by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, provided a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the domestic and foreign conditions in which a new society is being built in Vietnam and put forward large-scale tasks and indicated specific ways and means of solving them. The congress convincingly demonstrated that Socialist Vietnam is a reliable component of the socialist community and an important factor in the strengthening of peace and security in Asia.

The congress devoted much attention to the development of relations between the SRV and the USSR, between the VCP and the CPSU. As Comrade Le Duan stressed in his report to the congress, "cohesion and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union have been and remain the cornerstone of our party's and state's foreign policy. In the interests of the two countries' peoples we will make even more vigorous efforts to strengthen fighting cohesion and develop all-round Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation.

"We see this as a guarantee of our people's victory in defense of the homeland and building socialism and of the strengthening of national independence and socialism's positions on the Indochinese Peninsula."

Soviet-Vietnamese relations have a sound basis -- the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Their reliable basis is the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed in 1978 and the force that cements these relations is the unbreakable fraternal friendship between our communist parties. Contacts between the USSR and the SRV are diverse and multifaceted. Mutual relations between the two countries are developing dynamically, embracing the political, economic, ideological and defense spheres. Symbols of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation are the Pha Lai thermal power station, which is being constructed on the Black River, the Hoa Binh hydraulic system, which is the biggest in Southeast Asia, and many other projects.

Meetings between Comrades L. I. Brezhnev and Le Duan are a tremendous contribution to the further development of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. The SRV knows well and values highly the tremendous work being done by our party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The congress' delegates very enthusiastically greeted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's heartfelt wishes for success conveyed to the Vietnamese communists by the Soviet party delegation, especially his words to the effect that "the Soviet Union has been, is and will continue to be with Socialist Vietnam in the struggle to boost the economy and the people's well-being and to multiply socialist gains."

The VCP Central Committee report and the congress delegates' speeches repeatedly stressed the outstanding role played by the Soviet Union and the CPSU in the struggle for world peace, international security and detente. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the new Soviet peace initiatives presented at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and in Tashkent at the celebrations connected with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR are fully supported by the Vietnamese people. The SRV's working people see the USSR's consistent and constructive policy in the international arena as a sure barrier to imperialism's and reaction's dangerous plans to kindle the flames of nuclear holocaust. Like all the people of the world, the people of Vietnam need peace. The major plans for economic, political, social and cultural building that were outlined at the Fifth VCP Congress are inextricably bound up with the SRV's struggle for national independence and sovereignty. That is why the VCP and the republic's government are devoting tremendous attention to questions of strengthening combat solidarity with the fraternal countries of Indochina -- Laos and Kampuchea -- and all revolutionary and progressive forces of the world and to the normalization of relations with neighboring states, above all members of ASEAN and China. Finally, upholding its people's revolutionary gains, the VCP is indefatigably struggling to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

"Everything For the Socialist Homeland, for the People's Happiness!" -- that was the motto of the Fifth VCP Congress. These words sum up the aims that the party sets the republic's working people while at the same time outlining specific measures to implement the majestic tasks of socialist building. As the accountability report pointed out, the course determined by the congress consists in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and at the same time implementing revolutionary transformations in the sphere of production relations, a scientific and technical revolution and a revolution in the cultural sphere.

Having comprehensively analyzed the country's development in period since the previous, Fourth, VCP Congress, the party outlined new, even higher targets whose attainment should be based on the fullest exploitation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam's specific conditions and the implementation of V.I. Lenin's teaching on the possibility of a transition to socialism bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Practice has shown that the VCP has all it needs to fulfill the tasks facing the country.

The Vietnamese communists forum heralds anew stage in the development of the Vietnamese revolution, in the reorganization of society on a socialist basis. At the same time it was an important event in the life of the international communist movement. The guarantee of the confidence in the successful implementation of set tasks with which Vietnamese working people view the future lies in the inspired labor of the Vietnamese, the unity and cohesion of party and people and the VCP's international solidarity with the CPSU, the fraternal parties of Laos and Kampuchea, the countries of the socialist community and the entire world revolutionary movement.

LAO STATEMENT ON U.S. USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD081212 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Vientiane, 8 Apr, TASS -- An official spokesman of the Laotian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has come forward with a statement which says:

Lately the U.S. administration launched a propaganda campaign, asserting that chemical weapons and poisonous gases were allegedly used in Laos, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan.

In connection with the allegations, a spokesman of the Laotian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorised to state that it was none other than U.S. imperialism that widely used chemical weapons as part and parcel of Washington's global strategy aimed at unleashing a war with the use of weapons of mass destruction.

As far as the so-called "yellow rains" in Indochina are concerned, it is well known to everyone that a decade ago there were such rains through the fault of preciesly U.S. imperialism which chose the peaceful soil of Indochina as a proving ground to test U.S. toxic agents. That resulted in the death of millions of people in the three Indochinese countries which because the victims of barbarous chemical weapons with the "made in USA" marking.

The U.S. imperialists dropped more than 100,000 tons of toxic agents on the soil of Vietnam, destroying thousands and thousands of Vietnamese. More than two million people fell victim to that first experimental strike, and more than 1.3 million hectares of cultivated lands, 45 percent of the entire territory, were poisoned.

In Kampuchea, during the U.S. aggression, 800,000 people were destroyed and 240,000 became invalids, and up to 85 percent of forests were destroyed as a result of the use of U.S. toxic means.

In Laos, the use of chemical weapons by the U.S. imperialists was started in December 1965. In execution of an order by U.S. General Westmoreland, U.S. aircraft "treated" forests, rivers and fields with chemical weapons, which led to the undermining of the national economy. The people of Laos up to now experience the ruinous effects of the barbarous raids.

The false assertions by Washington's current propaganda are aimed at diverting the world public opinion from U.S. cruel crimes against the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, at justifying the step-up of the production of chemical weapons in the USA and at pumping money from the U.S. taxpayers for the purpose of increasing up to 4,000 million dollars that part of the 1983 national budget which is assigned for the programme for a build-up of American chemical weapons.

At present the USA possesses the world's largest stocks of toxic agents enough to destroy the entire population of the globe. There are more than 150,000 tons of various types of chemical weapons at the U.S. military depots and bases.

All that is a glaring violation of the Geneva protocol of 1925. The propagandist outcry raised by the Reagan administration is aimed at shifting the blame for ths so-called use of chemical weapons in Indochina on others and at turning the world public opinion away from U.S. grave crimes against the peoples of the three countries of Indochina, crimes which manifested themselves in the massive use of chemical weapons, unprecedented in mankind's history.

SHISHLIN ON USSR-SFRY RELATIONS, GROMYKO VISIT

LD082114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] The press in the socialist countries notes that the visit to Yugoslavia by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has given fresh impetus to the development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Our relations with Yugoslavia are extensive in character and are constructed on the strict basis of equal rights and mutally beneficial cooperation. In our relations with Yugoslavia there is thorough consideration and respect for each other's interests. If we look closely at the fabric of Soviet-Yugoslav relations we discover that we are connected in a host of ways: trade links, economic links and cooperation in the sphere of culture. There is also a fairly full and intensive political contact, which is shown precisely by the visit to that country by Comrade Gromyko.

This makes it possible for one to say the Soviet-Yugoslav relations are constructed on a firm foundation. To express it in material terms, for example, our annual trade turnover with Yugoslavia is now almost $7 billion. These economic links accord both with Soviet national economic interests and the national economic interests of Yugoslavia. Our cultural exchanges with that country are indeed also developing fairly intensively.

I do not want to say that we do not have ideological differences with Yugoslavia. Indeed, we do have differences and we do not view all problems in the same way. But, I repeat, this does not prevent Soviet-Yugoslav relations from becoming increasingly broad with every year. Indeed, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia do find a common language on fundamental issues of policy. If some concrete problems concerning present-day international affairs are viewed somewhat differently by the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, nevertheless, on the fundamental issue, the issue of cooperation in the matter of averting the threat of a new war, and on the issue of strengthening peace, it is very easy for us to find a common language with Yugoslavia.

I think that the experience of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in the past and at the present time makes it possible to say confidently that these relations have a firm future. This has indeed been confirmed by the results of the visit to Socialist Yugoslavia by Comrade Gromyko.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM MONTENEGRO

LD0891714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, of the SFRY, led by Comrade Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the republic. The two sides stressed the great importance which the USSR and Yugoslavia attach to the further strengthening of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation. It was also noted that in the expanding of traditional links between the peoples of the two countries, which are united by the common striving to confirm the ideals of peace and social progress, a positive role is played by contacts between republics of the USSR and Yugoslavia.

Taking part in the conversation, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, were Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and members of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

POLAND'S SIWAK MEETS WITH KISELEV IN MINSK

LD081824 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the Politburo the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee, who is on a short visit, met in Minsk today.

During a friendly conversation, Comrade Kiselev spoke about the development of the economy, science and culture in the republic and familiarized his guest with the party organizations' work in fulfilling the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade Siwak dwelt on the development of Polish-Soviet cooperation and the further strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Polish and Soviet peoples, between the PZPR and the CPSU. They noted the growing significance of Soviet-Polish economic ties in the recovery of economic life in the Polish People's Republic and in ensuring of normal work by Polish industrial enterprises as the political situation further stabilizes.

POLYAKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD091548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin presented the Order of Friendship Among People to the ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the USSR, Comrade Olszewski. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, he cordially congratulated the ambassador on the lofty award, which is to mark his active work in strengthening friendship and developing all-round cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR.

Internal counterrevolution and foreign reaction, Comrade Polyakov said, are making great efforts to hinder the development of Poland along the socialist path. Together with Polish communists, we are confident that these designs are not destined to be realized. The Polish People's Republic has been, is and will continue to be a firm link in the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Treaty and the CEMA.

On receiving the order, Comrade Olszewski said that he regards the award as yet another expression of the sincere feelings of friendship of the Soviet people for the Polish people. The fraternal friendship and the close alliance with the USSR is of primary significance for the Polish people and is a cornerstone of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic and of the conditions for guaranteeing the independence of the country and the security of its borders, the ambassador stressed. A fresh major contribution to the cause of consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples, he stated, is the recent official friendly visit to the USSR by the party-government delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Comrade Jaruzelski, and the Polish-Soviet summit talks that were held in the Kremlin.

Olszewski expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, Comrade Brezhnev, and all Soviet people for the aid and support rendered to People's Poland during difficult times. The Polish people, the ambassador stressed, will never forget this.

SOLOMENTSEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA

PM081409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return Home"]

[Text] Sofia, 23 Mar -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which has been here on an official friendly visit at the Bulgarian National Assembly's invitation, left Sofia for Moscow today.

The Soviet guests were seen off at Sofia airport by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and others. The delegation was met at Moscow airport by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and other officials.

SED DELEGATION VISITS USSR, MEETS GORBACHEV

LD082216 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An SED delegation led by Comrade Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party central committee, visited the Soviet Union 5 through 8 April in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED. The delegation had a talk with Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an exchange of experience about work in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress in the sphere of agriculture, the food industry and the further intensification of cooperation between our countries.

SED'S SCHABOWSKI WRITES ON INTERNATIONALISM

PM081433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by Guenter Schabowski, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chief editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: "The Motive Force" -- passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- The effective internationalism of GDR citizens, which is one of the most significant gains of our people since their liberation from fascism by the victorious Soviet Army, has its roots in the SED's political and ideological activity. Its ideas have permeated the entire course of the building of a new life and the creation of first the antifascist democratic system and then the socialist system.

The 12th SED Congress demonstrated with renewed force the GDR people's unbreakable cohesion with the first country of socialism — the Soviet Union, and with the other fraternal socialist states, the communist and workers parties of all the continents of the world, the national liberation movement and other progressive parties and organizations.

"The experience of past years," Comrade Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, said at the congress, "has strengthened the masses' belief that fraternal unity with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states is a solid foundation for peace and the further development of a socialist society in the GDR even more. We will continue tirelessly to strengthen this alliance. Proletarian internationalism and international solidarity with all the peoples struggling for freedom is and will continue to be the supreme law governing our actions. All the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation, independence, democracy and progress can always count on the GDR's solidarity.

We will never forget that in the smoking ruins of the Nazi reich, when the people's very existence was in question, there was manifested the selfless and effective international assistance of tens of thousands of Soviet communists in the shape of the warriors of the glorious Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries and many progressive people the world over accompanied the formation, growth and flourishing of our worker-peasant state. Their constant support helped the GDR to repel counterrevolution's attacks, to overcome the diplomatic boycott and withstand imperialism's economic blockade.

The GDR became a respected socialist state, recognized throughout the world, and one of the dozen leading industrial countries of the world. Having seen for itself the mighty force of international solidarity and being a solid component of the socialist community, the GDR is itself constantly demonstrating solidarity and helping to strengthen the front of all anti-imperialist forces.

Internationalism and solidarity are state policy in our republic and, at the same time, they are the vital cause of all citizens. Friendship with the Soviet Union -- the country of the heroic liberators of our people from fascism -- has always been at the center of the great educational process that the party is conducting.

"Between the Russian and German workers movements," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "there was always a profound historical link... Without Marx, Engels and Lenin and without Marxism-Leninism there would have been no October Revolution and without the October Revolution there would have been no socialist GDR. This revolutionary link is also the fulcrum, created by history itself, of the inviolable friendship between our peoples, the mighty source of its strength."

Recognizing this, the GDR working people are firmly on the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and all revolutionary forces of the world.

The GDR has been through class struggle and fierce confrontation with imperialism. The experience accumulated in this struggle taught our people to distinguish friends from enemies, to realize that national interests are inextricably bound up with international interests and that they have identical class content. This must be particularly remembered today.

The stance on the main question of the day -- safeguarding peace -- is a very important criterion of international thinking and behavior. The aggressive essence of imperialism is more visible than ever before. It is expressed in the course toward confrontation and in the zeal with which the United States and its NATO allies are conducting the arms race, aiming to upset the strategic-military balance in Europe in their favor. Therefore, the struggle against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is a very important act in defense of peace.

We believe that genuine internationalism is inconceivable at present without a determined offensive in support of the 26th CPSU Congress peace program for the eighties and the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions. GDR citizens welcome these initiatives, for they point to a way of relieving Europe of the danger of a nuclear inferno and offer the chance of mutually acceptable accords in the spirit of realism and on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

GDR working people resolutely reject machinations and the practice of manipulating facts and figures whereby the NATO strategists are trying to disguise their real motives. We are not deceived by the absurd lie about the threat from the East or the playing about with such concepts as "arms upgrading" and "zero option" whose purpose is to disarm socialism. We have delivered and are continuing to deliver a resolute rebuff to these fabrications.

Behind all these actions by the GDR working people lie a live internationalism, based on strong socialist positions, the fruits of profound ideopolitical work by the party and many thousands of propagandists and, not least, the effectiveness of the arguments which the socialist press daily presents to millions of people.

V.I. Lenin pointed out that in fact internationalism is "selfless work to develop the revolutionary movement and revolutionary struggle IN ONE'S OWN country and support (propaganda, sympathy and material support) for THE SAME STRUGGLE, the same line and IT ALONE in ALL countries, without exception." The SED has always been guided by this Leninist principle.

Recently our country's international policy found concrete expression in the GDR's effective solidarity with the communists and working people of Poland who have blocked counterrevolution's path and are restoring order in the country. The GDR sent Poland food, medicines and other goods worth many tens of millions of marks. In addition to the state aid, working people at enterprises and agricultural cooperatives and representatives of all classes and social strata have demonstrated concrete solidarity with the fraternal country.

The recent Berlin meetings and conversations between GDR and Polish party and state delegations headed by E. Honecker and W. Jaruzelski opened up a new stage in the development of fraternal relations with People's Poland. Important accords were reached during the talks on the further broadening of the traditional friendly ties and cooperation between our countries in all spheres of life.

TASS REPORTS ON SPEECH BY CSSR'S HUSAK IN MOST

LD081848 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 8 Apr, TASS -- The enemies of the working class and progress are trying to strangle the ideas of socialism but the process of the revolutionary transformation of the world initiated by the Great October Revolution cannot be stemmed. This objective historical process led to the formation of the mighty Soviet Union and the world socialist system and to the unheard-of upsurge of the revolutionary-liberation movement on all continents, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said today in his speech in the city of Most.

The forces of reaction, imperialism and counter-revolution, he said, miss no opportunity to weaken and subvert socialism, individual socialist states and the entire socialist community. American imperialism has launched another round of the arms race to break the existing parity of world forces and to secure the superiority of the United States and NATO over the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

That is why today, the speaker stressed, it is necessary to wage resolute and purposeful struggle for averting the threat of war posed to the peoples by imperialism.

The consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state lays down specific guidelines for the peace efforts. We welcome and approve the new peace proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the congress of the Soviet trade unions and in his speech in Tashkent. In this way the Soveit Union has reiterated its unflinching loyalty to the cause of peace. Our contribution to the struggle for universal peace is our work for the good of socialism and for strengthening the unity of the socialist community. We can count in this struggle on a dependable and sound basis, namely, on friendship, alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, Gustav Husak said.

HAIG ARRIVES IN UK FOR TALKS ON FALKLANDS ISSUE

LD081828 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] London, 8 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived here today. His trip is directly linked with the worsening Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. According to press reports, Alexander Haig will have meetings with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym to discuss the existing situation with them.

According to local political analysts, London, counting on the notorious Anglo-U.S. "special relationship," expects its overseas partner to support it. Speaking in Parliament, Margaret Thatcher said that Alexander Haig was arriving in London to discuss the Falkland crisis as "a friend and ally," not as a mediator between Britain and Argentina. She once again emphasised that Britain would stand by its demand for a withdrawal of Argentine troops from the Falkland Islands.

Support for Britain Seen

LD091116 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] London, 9 Apr, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig left here today following talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other members of the British cabinet on the British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. To judge by statements made by participants in these talks and the press they failed to find a way to settle the crisis diplomatically.

Before leaving for Buenos Aires, the next leg of Haig's tour, he said that he was greatly impressed with the British Government's determination on this question. As is known, the Tory Cabinet chose from the very beginning a military settlement of the conflict. The U.S. Secretary of State described Britain as the "closest friend and ally" of the United States.

A number of the observers say that Haig's brief visit to London was meant as a gesture in support of Britain, one intended for the governments of West European countries. As a press association commentator said in this connection, the Reagan administration supports Margaret Thatcher for fear that otherwise anti-American sentiments may further increase in Western Europe. Anti-American feeling is running high in West Europe because of public opposition to the deployment of American nuclear weapons there.

STEPANOV DECRIES U.S. PRESSURE ON AUSTRIA

PM071451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch: "Flagrant Pressure"]

[Text] Vienna -- Quite recently the Austrian newspaper NEUE ZEIT carried a distinctive message from the U.S. Embassy in Austria. The press attache of that Embassy, H. Michal Bennet, expressed displeasure at the commentary published in the newspaper regarding U.S. policy vis-a-vis Poland. The U.S. Embassy press attache severely censured NEUE ZEIT and called (G.) Fischer's commentary "insinuations". The tone of the message and the fact that it was prepared in English prompted the editorial board of the newspaper to point this out to the Embassy spokesman. "We are publishing this verbatim, but we remain firmly convinced that foreign representatives should use the language of the country they are in."

Only a few days had elapsed when another American spokesman, a certain John (Vinokar) of the New York TIMES, speaking on an Austrian television program, behaved in an even more disgraceful manner. The program touched on the situation in El Salvador, and naturally on the fact that the protracted tragedy of that country's people has been caused by direct U.S. interference.

Every true word was received with hostility by J. (Vinokar), who rudely interrupted and checked the Austrian participants in the program, hinting transparently that they were "agents of the Kremlin" and "champions of world communism." This representative of the "free press," as though holding a knife to his throat, put this question to the well-known commentator Nenning, president of the Union of Austrian Journalists, who was conducting the program: "And who are you really with: with us or with them?"

He also attacked another participant in the program, who was describing to television spectators what he had seen in El Salvador with his own eyes. J. (Vinokar) accused him there and then of sympathies with communism.

The fact that such methods of flagrant pressure on the part of U.S. representatives are by no means accidental was shown by the recent visit to Austria of M. al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan head of state. He had scarcely arrived in Vienna when preemptory complaints, reproaches and accusations were heard against the Austrian Federal Government. This time Chancellor Bruno Kreisky himself, came under the fire of criticism from across the ocean. The Austrian ambassador in Washington was promptly called to the U.S. State Department for "explanations" regarding his country's behavior. Little came of this. On 15 March Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr was called to Washington. He had to make a full report on M. al-Qadhdhafi's visit and on Austria's aims in its cooperation with developing countries. In setting out the principles of his country's foreign policy, as the Vienna papers report, W. Pahr nonetheless allowed himself to note that neutral Austria (in contrast to the United States) uses every opportunity for useful dialogue with other countries.

The American administration is having to listen to criticism directed against it with increasing frequency. Reviewing the international situation, in Vienna's Hofburg Palace, Austria's Federal Chancellor B. Kreisky stressed the great importance of continuing the detente policy. He stated that it was precisely thanks to this policy that the state treaty on an independent and democratic Austria had been signed. The recognition of the status quo in Europe is the chief political substance of the Helsinki agreements, in the chancellor's opinion.

The federal chancellor criticized the so-called "economic sanctions" against Poland and the Soviet Union.

'INTIMIDATING WAR GAMES' HELD IN WEST BERLIN

PM081039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 5

[V. Kabanov article under the rubric: "Rejoinder" "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] The fierce fighting on the streets of West Berlin and its environs proceeded with variable success. The "orange men," armed to the teeth, who attacked the city suddenly disembarked on the deserted bank of the Havel.... Joint maneuvers by troops from units of three allied powers codenamed "French Can-can" lasted 3 days here. In all 2,000 U.S., British and French soldiers and 200 transport vehicles including 80 tanks and 9 helicopters were brought in to take part in the exercises. They rehearsed the "defense" of West Berlin.

Who won this 3-day war? They say it was the "blues," the city's defenders. But West Berlin as a whole does not, of course, benefit from intimidating war games. After all, this city, under the quadripartite agreement signed by, among others, the countries taking part in the exercises, is designed to be an important element of peace and detente in Europe.

DOCUMENTS CONFIRM CIA ACTIVITIES IN GREECE

LD081540 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Dear listeners, it became known recently that the U.S. cultural and educational center in Athens is in reality a spying den.

This was learned in the course of the strike by the teachers of this center, who occupied the building and discovered documents of the management relating to U.S. international relations. APN political commentator (Vladimir Kapov) comments on this report:

The documents found at the U.S. educational center in the Greek capital once again seriously confirm the fact that CIA agents are working intensively under the cover of this institution in Athens. It appears from the documents that the mission of the U.S. educational center in Greece is to penetrate Greek military, parliamentary, diplomatic and administrative circles and to gather information on all the organizations and figures of the left.

The penetration of CIA agents into various sections of Greek society and the gathering of information concerning individuals and organizations of leftwing convictions naturally do not constitute an end in itself for the United States. American spying services try on the one hand to exert pressure on the course of events in Greece following the assumption of power by PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] and on the other hand to prepare in advance the blacklists with the names of the democratic figures in case the day comes. [as heard] We remind our listeners that even before the elections, certain secrets were discovered last year concerning the activities of U.S. spies in Greece. The press has already published a circular of the U.S. Defense Department, mentioning 43 Greek parties and organizations under close surveillance by the CIA. The circular in question stresses the need to put under special surveillance Greek citizens who come out against the U.S. war bases located not only in Greece but also in Western Europe.

If one were to take into account the fact that today the Greek Government itself is in principle opposed to these bases, it becomes very obvious who the CIA has put under special surveillance in Greece.

Thus, by gathering information on all those who take a negative attitude toward the U.S. military presence in Greece, the Americans, supported by local reaction, can work out various plans for internal changes in the country. In particular, it cannot be ruled out that the U.S. intelligence services might push the forces of the right into stepping up their activities, as happened in the past when the black colonels came to power in Greece with the assistance of the United States in April 1967.

Considering the lessons of the past, the spying activities of the United States in Greece leads to some serious thoughts, (Vladimir Kapov) concludes.

U.S.-EEC TRADE CONTRADICTIONS GROWING MORE ACUTE

LD072130 Moscow Tass in English 1427 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 7 Apr, TASS -- Contradictions between the Common Market and the United States in the trade and economic and monetary-financial spheres are becoming more acute against the backdrop of the deepening grave economic crisis in the West. It has been announced here that the Commission of the European Communities -- the EEC executive body -- decided to cut the American export, specifically farming produce, into the Common Market countries. The EEC commission is planning to establish quotas and introduce additional duties on some goods imported from over the ocean. These measures will affect commodities worth 540 million dollars a year.

France and some other Common Market countries believe that the U.S. trade expansion combined with Washington's line in the monetary and financial field, particularly excessively high interest rates, inflicts heavy damage to the economy of the "ten" which is already in a difficult situation. The Common Market's total deficit in trade with the United States will reach this year, according to EEC experts, 25 billion dollars.

In response to the actions of the Common Market leaders, Washington warned that if restrictory measures are adopted against U.S. exports, the United States will resort to retaliatory sanctions. The leading bodies of the "ten" were told this by an American emissary, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng during his recent trip to Brussels.

The Reagan administration already accused the Common Market of an attempt to push the exporters in other countries from their traditional markets with the help of unjust application of export subsidies.

Rome, 7 Apr, TASS -- "Trade relations between the United States and Europe are in their most difficult period in the past thirty years," writes the Italian financial and economic weekly IL MUNDO. Particular difficulties emerged in trading in steel and farming produce.

TIKHONOV, PAPANDREOU GREETINGS ON GREEK HOLIDAY

LD081346 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 08 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has sent a telegram to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, conveying to the Greek people and personally to the prime minister cordial congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of Greece's national holiday, Independence Day.

In a reply telegram Andreas Papandreou conveyed to Nikolay Tikhonov his heartfelt gratitude for the congratulation.

The telegrams expressed the hope that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Greece will get a fresh impetus in the interests of both countries and the cause of peace and international security.

MOSCOW CITES PAPAIOANNOU ON DETENTE, CYPRUS

NC081906 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. administration is responsible for the aggravation of the international situation that rejects the policy of detente, the AKEL [Restorative Party of the Working People] secretary general stated at a press conference in Nicosia according to a report carried in PRAVDA. Ezekias Papaioannou stressed that because of Washington's militarist line to extend the nuclear arms race, the danger of a thermoneuclear war has suddenly increased. The AKEL secretary general welcomed the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy. Papaioannou stressed: The Soviet Union's peace proposals that Leonid Brezhnev submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress show the way toward international detente, controlling the strategic arms race, disarmament and peace.

Referring to the Cyprus issue, Papaioannou stressed AKEL's firm stance, which supports struggling for a sovereign and nonaligned Cyprus free of foreign bases.

FINNISH POLITICAN CITED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD051016 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Apr, TASS -- Stability and a consistent development are characteristic of the goodneighbour relations between the Soviet Union and Finland in all fields, irrespective of changes in the international situation, E. Uusitalo, a prominent figure in the center party and deputy of the Finnish Parliament, said to a TASS correspondent.

These relations rest on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland in 1948.

The recent visit paid by President M. Koivisto to the Soviet Union was a fresh confirmation of friendship and goodnighbourly relations between the two countries. E. Uusitalo said.

This visit and fruitful summit talks should be regarded as an indication of Finland's intention to pursue consistently Urho Kekkonen's foreign-policy line pivoted on an all-round development of friendly relations between the two countries, E. Uusitalo said. We received with special satisfaction the positive appraisal of Finnish-Soviet friendly relations by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who described relations between Moscow and Helsinki as an example of good, well-adjusted relations between a big power and its comparatively small neighbour.

CIA-BACKED PLOT AGAINST SYSTEM IN IRAN UNCOVERED

PM080933 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS correspondent's report under the rubric "The Planet's Pulse": "Plot Exposed"]

[Text] Tehran -- IRNA reports that the Iranian security organs have exposed a plot against the existing system in the country. The plotters planned to bomb the residence of Atatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and other important targets in Tehran from the air. They also intended to stir up unrest among various strata of Iranian society, kidnap state figures, plant bombs and so forth.

The agency reports that during the exposure of the plot 25 leaders of a previously unknown organization calling itself the "United Force of the Iranian Nation" were arrested. The organization had military, political and economic sections. It is noted that it incorporated nationalist and monarchist elements, who, as is known, enjoy broad support from the U.S. CIA.

APN INTERVIEWS JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE HASAN

JN081603 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 April (PETRA) -- His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has asserted that the development of USSR-Arab relations on the political level is considered by Jordan to be an important factor in the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

In his assessment of recent developments in the region, his highness expressed great concern over the development of events in Israel-occupied Arab territories.

In an interview with APN, his highness said that the so-called self-administrative rule which Israel is trying to impose on the Arab inhabitants in the occupied Arab territories reminds us of the racist laws which the Government of South Africa has imposed on its African inhabitants.

His Highness Prince Hasan said: Furthermore, the rights normally enjoyed by the Bantustans in South Africa are better than those which Israel attempts to enforce on the Palestinians.

Speaking about the Middle East, his highness criticized U.S. hesitation in denouncing Israeli aggression, thereby encouraging it further in the region.

In reply to a question on his evalution of the well-known USSR proposals for a just and lasting peace in the region, his highness said: We have supported and still support President Brezhnev's proposal which calls for convening an international conference to discuss Middle East problems and the Arab-Israeli conflict and his call for making the Indian Ocean a peace zone.

His highness concluded: I would like to reaffirm that any partial solution to the Middle East conflict ignoring problems such as the city of Jerusalem and its Arab and Islamic holy shrines is considered to be in the interest of the ruling Israeli circles and is thus incapable of achieving stability in our region.

CPSU DELEGATION RECEIVED BY PDRY PARTY OFFICIAL

PM081011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Aden, 21 Mar TASS -- A delegation of CPSU party workers led by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's international department, which was in the PDRY, was received by Abu Bakr Badhib, Politburo member and secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee. During the conversation which took place, questions of further strengthening interparty ties and a number of international problems of mutual interest were discussed.

FIRST WEEK OF FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS ENDS

Britain Prepared to Fire

LD081936 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 8 Apr, TASS -- Britain is prepared to be the first to open fire if Argentine battle ships enter the 200-mile blockade zone announced by London around the Falkland Islands, British Defence Secretary John Nott said in a BBC [as received] television interview.

John Nott gave it to understand that the British Government did not place special hopes on the mediatorship of U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig whom President Reagan had instructed to try and settle the Falklands conflict. It follows from the defence secretary's remarks that London counts on the United States' unconditional support for Britain's stand in the conflict and that it will not accept any recommendations.

Soviet UN Spokesman's Views

PM081553 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Conflict Worsens"]

[Text] New York -- The UN Security Council has advocated the settlement of the conflict between Argentina and Britain which has arisen over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. An emergency council session, called in connection with the worsening of the situation in that region, adopted a resolution containing a demand for the rapid cessation of military actions.

The Falklands (Malvinas) Islands question is part of the problem of the decolonization of extensive territories seized at one time by the colonial powers in different parts of the world, C.A. Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent UN representative, said during the discussion.

Now that the colonial empires have collapsed, the present problem is an anachronism and runs contrary to the fundamental UN documents. The UN's clear stance in favor of the unconditional termination of the colonial status of these islands, the Soviet representative added, is reflected in the fact that this territory is included by the UN General Assembly in a list of territories whose colonial regimes should be rapidly terminated.

New York -- The Argentine Government has rejected the Security Council resolution demanding the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, AP reports from Buenos Aires. Leopoldo Galtieri, the country's president, told journalists that Britain has no right to condemn Argentina for the use of force since it used force itself to wrest these islands from Argentina in 1833.

UK to Refuel on Ascension

LD090714 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 9 Apr, TASS -- The United States permits planes of the British Air Force to land and to refuel at the American air base which was constructed on the British Ascension Island in the Atlantic Ocean in the years of the Second World War. This is reported by the UPI news agency, referring to a statement of an official spokesman of the Pentagon.

The Ascension Island is located half-way on the voyage of the big British naval squadron now heading for the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. The British squadron is to reach the island on Monday. London intends to use the Ascension Island as its rear base for military operations against Argentina.

Resolution Submitted to OAS

LD090710 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr, TASS -- Representatives of Colombia, Costa Rica and Equador have submitted a resolution to the permanent council of the Organisation of American States (OAS), calling for a peaceful settlement of the British-Argentinian conflict over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands.

After the permanent council had been in session for four hours, the U.S. representative proposed to postpone the discussion of the question till Monday because, he said, lengthy and public debates conducted by the OAS with regard to the British-Argentinian conflict had been "counter-productive" and could hamper the mission of U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig, who had left for London and Buenos Aires.

TASS Roundup

LD081312 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] London, 8 Apr, TASS -- An emergency debate that ended in the House of Commons of the British Parliament about midnight yesterday on the Anglo-Argentine conflict has become an evidence of the sharpening of the political crisis brought on in Britain by the development of the situation in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, and of a further decline in trust in the Margaret Thatcher government.

Former British prime minister James Callaghan stated that he did not feel any trust in Margaret Thatcher and the other members of the Cabinet. Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party and foreign secretary of the "shadow cabinet", said the prime minister has preferred not to resign however, from this moment onwards she has neither moral nor political right to count on the opposition's backing.

Ian Evans, a Labour deputy, demanded immediate resignation of Margaret Thatcher. Labourite Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, having demanded an answer to the question whether British ships have nuclear weapons on board, stated that Britain should immediately bring its fleet back.

In spite of the criticism, the Tory government continues to adhere to a tough course. It, in particular, declared a "war zone" within a radius of 200 nautical miles around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands beginning from 400 GMT on April 12. Defence Secretary John Nott stated in the House of Commons that any Argentine warships or auxiliary vessels discovered in that zone would be considered hostile ones and may be attacked by the British Navy.

According to a report of the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency, the command of the British Navy has already received an order to attack any Argentine warships that may be discovered in the "war zone."

It is reported that the governments of a number of Common Market countries, including Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, and the Netherlands, are expressing concern over the Margaret Thatcher Cabinet's tough course in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The need to look for a resolution of the conflict diplomatically is being emphasized in the capitals of West European states.

However, the opinion of today's DAILY EXPRESS is that the "gunboat diplomacy" is gaining the upper hand in the Falkland crisis. The newspaper points out that Margaret Thatcher is not prepared to go to a compromise. Such a stand, in the opinion of the press, confronts Britain with a threat of diplomatic isolation.

Buenos Aires, 8 Apr, TASS -- By a decree of the Government of Argentina, the Malvinas as well as the islands of South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands are officially declared the 24th province of the country.

A ceremony to swear in the governor -- General Mario Benjamin Menendez -- the first Argentine official in that territory which has been a British colony for almost 150 years, took place in the city of Puerto Rivero, the administrative centre of the new province.

In view of Britain's decision to introduce a 200-mile "war zone" around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Argentina has announced the setting up of a special operations command in the South Atlantic in the event of origination of a threat to the country's security. An order has been issued to partially mobilize reservists. Subject to the mobilization are in particular the persons who served the term of active duty last year. Matters connected with the Anglo-Argentine conflict were discussed at a special meeting of the Government of Argentina.

Further measures are being taken to consolidate the defense installations in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands pending the approach of a big squadron of ships of the British Navy. As is reported, on Monday the squadron will be near Ascension Island upon covering half the distance to the archipelago.

CORRECTION TO TASS REPORT ON FALKLAND ISLANDS

The following correction to the item entitled "Situation 'Deteriorating' published in the 8 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page K 3 is supplied: In the first line of the fourth paragraph, substitute the word "destiny" for "deputy." The sentence should read "As the destiny of the Thatcher Cabinet depends in no small measure now on the outcome...."

REPORTAGE ON REAGAN'S 5-DAY CARIBBEAN TOUR

Caribbean Policy Criticized

LD081636 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- U.S. President's statements in Jamaica where he began a five-day tour of a number of Caribbean countries "friendly to the United States", have provided fresh demonstration that anti-communism, provocative attacks against Cuba and the Soviet Union have been and remain the main ideological weapon used by the Washington administration in a bid to realize its imperial ambitions in Central America and the Caribbean. Judging by these statements, besides vicious anti-Cuban and anti-Soviet lies and slander, Washington has no other "arguments" to justify the so-called "Caribbean initiative" launched by the U.S. President last February in the Organization of American States, and which could only be described as an open claim by the USA to a right to interfere militarily, politically and economically in the internal affairs of the region's countries.

As is being recognized by both Washington officials and the U.S. press, Ronald Reagan has undertaken the present tour for the purposes of publicity and selling his "Caribbean plan" with respect to which, according to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, many Caribbean region leaders "have deep doubts". These doubts are profoundly justified.

The U.S. President alleged while in Jamaica that his programme for the economic development of the Caribbean countries would contribute to an economic prosperity of "the U.S. friends" in the region. Such promises have been heard by the countries of the Western Hemisphere from Washington many times before. In the end, however, the promises have also meant, for those countries, new economic exactions and deprivations. Suffice it to recall the dismal failure of the so-called "alliance for progress" for whose implementation Washington had in the past earmarked 20 billion dollars. This measure, however, had failed to produce either "alliance" or "progress" in Latin America. On the contrary, the economy of the Latin American states sank ever deeper in the quagmire of a more profound crisis, and those countries found themselves in a still greater dependence on U.S. monopoly capitalism.

Regarding Washington's "Caribbean plan", it may be said that even in comparison with the "alliance for progress" it looks as a ridiculous copy, to say the least.

The 350 million dollars which the USA promises to earmark for "aid" to Caribbean and Central American countries is a mere pittance, all the more so that a lion's share of these means is intended for bolstering the military-dictatorship regime in El Salvador. Besides, this "aid" is tied with such demands that will lead to a further U.S. colonisation of the countries which "stand to benefit economically" from the U.S. "aid". It will be recalled that in 1979 and 1980 U.S. monopolies had 2 dollars 24 cents accruing to them as in the form of profits per each dollar invested in Caribbean economies, while the total indebtedness of these countries to the United States is at present over 15 billion dollars.

One cannot but agree with the Newspaper STRUGGLE in Jamaica, which, in exposing the true aims of the "Caribbean plan", stresses that it is an instrument of the policy of "expansionism and military offensive by imperialism". Neither can anyone be deceived by Washington's attempts to hide the true thrust of its "Caribbean initiative" by a resort to glib and provocative utterances against Cuba and the Soviet Union. People have long ceased taking these falsehoods seriously, including people in the countries of the Caribbean Basin, which, incidentally, is admitted by the U.S. press itself. In an article in the New York TIMES by Sally Shelton, former U.S. ambassador to five Caribbean nations, it is said that those shaping public opinion in those countries are unanimous in considering as the main threat to the region's security, not Cuba but the squalor, poverty and unemployment whose growth rates have now become double-digit. These have become the scourge for all the Caribbean islands. One should only add that U.S. imperialism is the main guilty party responsible for this state of affairs.

Ponomarev Commentary

LD091036 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] The U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, is off on a tour of Caribbean countries. Here is comment by Leonid Ponomarev of Radio Moscow.

According to the White House this trip to Jamaica and Barbados is within the framework of the so-called Reagan Caribbean initiatives. As is expected, Reagan while in the Barbados will meet leaders of a number of Caribbean countries including Antigua, St Vincent and Dominica. Discussions will center on the situation in Central America and on the issues of defense. The Caribbean initiative provides for broad military and economic aid to the dictatorial regimes suitable for Washington, above all to the Salvadoran junta.

Just before the Reagan visit, on 6 April, the Pentagon began a full-scale military exercise in the Caribbean codenamed Readex-82. The aim of the exercise is to show the might and mobility of strike naval forces. The public circles in the Caribbean nations qualify this provocative war game as open blackmail against the Caribbean and against Central American states. And this military overture for the Reagan visit is no fortuitous incident. It shows that the Washington administration is out to revitalize its ill-famed gunboat diplomacy and in its relations with other countries continues to rely on force and intimidation.

Speaking recently in Havana, the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, underlined that Central America and the Caribbean have become one of the world's hot spots because of the U.S. imperialist activities. The world public, including the American public, comes out for settling the issues of El Salvador, Central America and the Caribbean through negotiations, but the Reagan administration pursues a different course. It saddled El Salvador with elections, so called, at the height of civil war, terror and genocide in that country. As is known, the election farce was staged by Washington in order to lend a semblance of legality for the junta, the junta which has victimized as many as 40,000 Salvadorans.

In his interview for Italian newsmen State Secretary Alexander Haig declared just before the mock elections that a sufficiently big number of voters would take part and the returns would be trustworthy.

And the following day, the day of the elections, Haig, without waiting for final returns, declared the elections a victory for the United States and its allies, although the real events deviated somewhat from the American scenario. All of a sudden a fascist-minded retired major, Roberto D'Aubuisson, popped up -- he heads the ultra-right organization Nationalist Republican Alliance. The American ambassador in El Salvador, Deane Hinton, said outright that Washington administration would support any government in El Salvador, giving to understand thereby that it would be ready to consort with the devil himself if he could go on fighting the people's movement. That's the very same D'Aubuisson who was accused of preparing the assassination of Bishop Oscar Romero and who promised, with the help of American napalm, to wipe out all guerrillas in the country.

Yet despite all this Alexander Haig solemnly declared at his news conference that Salvadoran elections were a major achievement in the progress of democracy. So Washington squirms and flounders -- and shamelessly and impudently at that -- and this is the head and front of democracy Reagan-style. Now Washington has discarded all its diplomatic frills and is openly engaged in forming a future government. Washington is getting ready new dollar injections for the junta-to-be. The Reagan administration, as it has been declared, is setting aside $225 million as military and economic aid and is also training an additional number of American advisers.

The Reagan team has not only El Salvador on the beat but also Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba. This was proved last month at the UN Security Council by Daniel Ortega, a high-ranking Nicaraguan official, who cited numerous examples of the United States' blatant interference in Nicaragua. Washington's inulectable intervention in Central America, Ortega underlined, has compelled us to press for the convocation of the UN Security Council.

The New York TIMES writes in this connection that the chief tool of the Central American policy of the United States is a renovated model of the big stick, which so often makes the Americans the hated symbol of oppression. And one can only agree with this opinion.

Visits to Jamaica, Barbados

LD090930 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 9 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr, TASS -- The real aim of President Reagan's meetings with representatives of a number of east Caribbean countries is to whip up tensions and militaristic hysteria in the Caribbean and thus pave the ground for armed interference in the affairs of the countries of that region in order to suppress progressive governments and movements. One cannot help drawing this conclusion in analysing the substance of the talks and public statements by Ronald Reagan in Jamaica and Barbados.

Before Reagan started on his tour, official Washington was trying to picture it as solely a "good will gesture" vis-a-vis the "democratic governments" of the east Caribbean countries. U.S. administration officials were trying to assure that Reagan wanted to familiarise himself first hand with the situation in those countries and reiterate his adherence to the so-called "Caribbean initiative," which is pictured by Washington as almost an example of "disinterested aid" of the USA to "the friendly Caribbean countries."

The falsehood and hypocrisy of these statements became apparent already when President Reagan levelled threats against the countries and governments of the region pursuing an anti-imperialist policy "unwelcome" to the USA during his meeting with Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga. He left no doubt to the effect that the USA would not confine itself to words, but would make vigorous efforts for the suppression of the national liberation struggle of peoples, supporting the ultrareactionary forces the same way as it assists the repressive military junta in El Salvador with money, weapons and military "advisors".

Reagan carried on the same line in Barbados, where he arrived on Thursday. Speaking at a meeting with leaders of a number of island states in the eastern part of the Caribbean, he urged them to exert every effort to protect "free enterprise" and mercilessly suppress any demands for social and economic reforms.

In trying to justify the plans for U.S. military interference in the Caribbean, the U.S. President has [been] presenting the mounting struggle of the peoples of the region for freedom, democracy and sovereignty as a result of "communist subversive activity directed from the outside", and promised American support in repelling "external aggression." He said that the USA would examine the question of increasing aid to the governments loyal to Washington over and above the 350 million dollars provided for the "Caribbean plan."

News agencies report that these additional funds will be earmarked above all on "developing the infrastructure" of the east Caribbean countries -- construction of roads and bridges, expansion of airfields and airports. Such a programme is already being implemented by the United States in Dominica. In the opinion of observers, the point at issue is in actual fact the construction of military facilities that could be used by the Pentagon for carrying out military operations in Central and Latin America.

Reagan, Seaga Talks

LD090824 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr, TASS -- The Reagan administration regards pro-American regimes in the Caribbean as its main support in pursuing a policy of confrontation in the region against progressive countries and governments, and of suppressing national liberation movements and increasing the exploitation of the natural wealth of the region by American monopolies. This was clearly shown by the talks which ended in Kingston on Thursday between President Ronald Reagan and the prime minister of Jamaica, Edward Seaga.

Speaking at a reception President Reagan lauded in every way Washington's "Caribbean initiative" which shows well the United States' expansionist aims in the Caribbean and Central America. He furiously attacked Cuba and other progressive governments, their policy, and their efforts to rebuild social and economic relations in their countries along socialist line. At the same time he praised the conservative government of Jamaica which opened the doors wide to American capital.

During the past year alone, U.S. monopolies invested over 130 million dollars in the Jamaican economy. The so-called American Business Committee on Jamaica, headed by banker David Rockefeller, is planning a further expansion of American "presence" on the island by increasing American investments there to one billion dollars.

According to the CBS TV company, the presence of American companies in Jamaica has not brought the promised prosperity to its people but only aggravated their plight. The level of incomes in Jamaica is one of the lowest in the Western Hemisphere, unemployment has hit nearly 30 percent of the entire able-bodied population and poverty is widespread. As a result of this policy by the Seaga government which willingly toes Washington's line, Jamaica is losing its national sovereignty.

As follows from a joint communique the Government of Jamaica fully supported Washington's neo-colonialist "Caribbean plan" and expressed solidarity with its aggressive policy towards El Salvador and its efforts to suppress the struggle of the Salvadoran people for freedom and independence.

Following talks in Jamaica, President Reagan arrived at Barbados where he is to hold talks with the leaders of a number of east Caribbean insular states which are regarded by the Pentagon as convenient staging grounds for preparing aggressions in Central and Latin America.

SOVIET WEEKLY DESCRIBES U.S. PLOTS AGAINST CUBA

PM071423 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 March 1982 publishes on page 14 under the rubric "The United States Against Cuba" a 3,400-word article by special correspondent Vladimir Vesenskiy headed "100 Meters from Via Blanca," datelined Havana and Moscow. Vesenskiy gives an account of the capture of a group of five "saboteurs" who landed in Cuba, and draws on a video recording of their trial and evidence to give life histories of the five -- all Cuban emigres who had resided in the United States -- and the purpose of their landing in Cuba.

Vesenskiy states that the gang was trained by a U.S.-based organization called Alfa-66 and then sent to Cuba with weapons. Their mission, he states, was to "penetrate Cuba, hide the weapons and summon another group of saboteurs from Florida. Making use of Fidel Castro's public appearances on the national holiday on 26 July, they were to make an attempt on his life." Vesenskiy describes weapons found in their possession, including explosive bullets, which he claims were intended for this purpose.

He goes on to produce "evidence that Washington has an interest in Alfa," based on the fact that the gang had apparently made two previous attempts to land in Cuba and had been stopped by the U.S. authorities but had no action taken against them. He asserts: "This means that the American authorities knew that Alfa was preparing an attempt on the lives of members of Cuba's government and who was to do this, when and how. The American authorities also knew that by helping the (Alkisar) gang in particular and Alfa-66 in general, they were preparing, under the UN definition, an act of international terrorism, he asserts. He goes on to state that the U.S. authorities must have expected "such incompetent saboteurs as (Alkisar) and company to fail, and concludes that the idea was "to use gangs of this kind as the first echelon, as cover for the agents of the CIA and other American special services, who are allotted the main role in preparing assassinations and major acts of sabotage, such as a biological attack, for instance...."

KOROTKOV ON U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES IN CARIBBEAN

LD072036 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that the United States will shortly hold another naval exercise in the Caribbean. Here is a commentary by Vladimir Korotkov of our staff.

The American capital appears to be in haste with the officials doing their best to whip up the militarist psychosis in Central America. As early as Tuesday, the 6th, a large scale naval exercise codenamed Readex-82 got under way in the Caribbean. It involved about 40 warships and 200 aircraft. According to experts, the maneuvers are twice as big in scale as those held last year. No sooner will they draw to a close than other war games, Venture-82, will begin in the area to last until 16 May. Sixty vessels, 350 planes and 45,000 troops are to take part in the games. It is planned that these will be big landing operations in Puerto Rico and in Guantanamo, an American base on Cuban soil.

The maneuvers, which are the third this year, are justly regarded by the people of Cuba and other Caribbean nations as a crude provocation, the planned landing operation in Guantanamo has been described by the Cuban newspaper GRANMA as a rehearsal for invading the island. It doesn't seem a coincidence that the announcement of the coming exercise came at the start of President Reagan's 5-day visit to Jamaica and Barbardos. According to press reports the President intends to hold talks with Caribbean leaders in view of what he alleges to be a Soviet and Cuban threat to the region. The White House definitely has a remarkable ability to paint black things white and vice versa. Nevertheless it is the United States that is continually showing its military muscle in Central America and building or modernizing military bases there.

Three American aircraft carriers with 500 bombers on board ready for action are constantly cruising near Cuba and Nicaragua. In the United States itself mercenary bands are being openly trained for incursions into Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada.

Washington is blatantly interfering in the domestic affairs of El Salvador, encouraging terror and violence in the country. It has been making threats against those countries and backing its threats with subversive activities. At the same time the White House has brushed aside the realistic proposals for a peaceful settlement in the region that were made by Nicaragua, Mexico and the patriotic organizations of El Salvador. And on top of it all it's been claiming that the tension in Central America has been provoked by the Soviet Union and Cuba -- a fine example of imperialist logic.

By staging more and more naval exercises in the Caribbean, Washington is playing with fire. Its actions in that explosive area are fraught with very serious consequences for the nations of the region and for the United States itself.

NICARAGUAN OUTPOSTS HIT BY ARMED 'PROVOCATIONS'

LD080844 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 8 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov]

[Text] Managua, 8 Apr, TASS -- Three major armed provocations were staged at Nicaraguan frontiers in the last 24 hours, the Nicaraguan Defence Ministry announced.

Some 100 Honduras-based counterrevolutionaries crossed the frontier and attacked Las Pampas frontier post. The gunmen's attack, which continued for some two hours, was backed by mortar and rifle fire. Another gang of terrorists, which also came from Honduras, attacked Saqateras frontier post.

Encountering vigorous resistance by the Sandinist People's Army, both gangs returned to Honduran territory. One Nicaraguan soldier was killed and two were wounded as a result of their criminal raids.

The Penas Blancas frontier post was subjected to mortar and rifle fire by counterrevolutionaries from Costa Rican territory. All three attacks were launched at the same time, early in the morning on April seventh, the statement of the Defence Ministry emphasizes.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua issued a statement pointing out that the Nicaraguan Government had more than once protested against systematic aggressive actions from the territory of Honduras. The authorities of that country, however, have not taken any effective steps to date to put an end to these provocations.

According to dispatches received here, Costa Rica's minister of public security, Harry Wolfstein, adknowledged that a group of terrorists had attacked a Nicaraguan frontier post and then made off for Costa Rica. He added that the Costa Rican National Guard had strengthened control along the frontier with Nicaragua to prevent repetition of such incidents. "The Government of Costa Rica," he said, "will not let armed groups use our territory for attacks on neighboring states."

It is common knowledge that the provocative activities of counterrevolutionary gangs in the area of the Nicaraguan frontier are part and parcel of a CIA plan, designed to fan a conflict between Nicaragua and other Central American countries, thus preparing the ground for foreign armed intervention in the region.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

PM081231 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[R. Tuchnin article: "When the Mask is Discarded"]

[Text] Virtually no recent press conference in Washington has taken place without questions on U.S. policy in Central America. And they all revolve around one topic which is causing concern to millions of Americans: "Will U.S. troops invade El Salvador or Nicaragua? Will there be an armed U.S. intervention in that region?"

Even Congress is now talking of aggression as something quite real and almost irreversible. M. Barnes, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, has said, for example, that he has the impression that "the administration wants war in Latin America." And two senators -- P. Tsongas and C. Dodd -- have advocated the adoption of a law which would provide for guarantees against arbitrary action by the administration in conducting military and secret surveillance operations in the region.

The American public's growing anxiety, also shared by many of the United States' Western allies, is caused by the escalation of the aggressiveness of Washington's course in that region of the world. The more fiercely the Reagan administration spins the wheel of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban hysteria, the clearer it becomes that the oft-rehashed fictions about the "hand of Moscow" and "Cuban involvement" are just a propaganda screen behind which the U.S. interventionist program is methodically and carefully being implemented step by step.

In a recent broadcast, the U.S. TV company CBS recalled that the United States has already committed over 80 armed actions against its southern neighbors. "The Caribbean regimes sponsored by Washington," it said, "protected American capital investments and provided military bases on their territory. This policy frequently ran counter to the national interests of the Caribbean peoples and has repeatedly led to uprisings."

The broadening criticism of Secretary of State Haig and company, who assert that what is happening in El Salvador "is the result of decisions made in Moscow and not the existence of a revolutionary situation in the country," is the logical consequences of such admissions. "Any policy based on logic of this kind," U.S. Congressman Gerry Studds concludes, "is doomed to failure." Such voices are being heard increasingly frequently and demandingly, and nervousness is spreading in Washington's corridors of power. The political hawks are urging that the visors be raised for an all-out assault.

President Reagan's entourage is now speaking in full voice about the bellicose U.S. intentions. According to the evidence of the New York TIMES, none other than Adm T. Hayward, chief of naval operations, stated with the utmost frankness in Congress that the Pentagon is now studying the question of the use of naval forces and marines to "defend U.S. interests" in Central America and the Caribbean.

Nicaragua is the focus of the aggressive U.S. actions in preparation. The following sinister outline is increasingly discernible in Washington's intentions: to set gangs of mercenaries in motion, to provoke conflict on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border and then to try to cobble together some sort of "inter-American forces" and, under cover of them, intervene militarily in Nicaragua.

The multitude of facts merges into a broad stream of information which gives an idea of the United States' militarist plans. The mercenaries -- renegade bodyguards of the former dictator Somoza, Cuban "gusanos" [anti-Castro Cubans] and other counterrevolutionary emigre rabbles -- have moved from tacit Washington tutelage to a status of officially recognized shock detachments of aggression. In the Washington POST's words, President Reagan himself sanctioned the plan for secret operations against Nicaragua with a leading place in them assigned to the CIA.

It is this U.S. espionage department -- having been given an extra $20 million or so -- which has been entrusted with the mission of training so-called "commandos" from among the mercenaries -- gangs which are intended to provoke incidents on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border and to penetrate the heart of the country so as to blow up bridges and commit every possible sabotage and terrorist act. Is this not the same "international terrorism" in its purest form which Washington figures hypocritically like to condemn for propaganda purposes and which is now receiving official White House blessing?

"We are ready to carry out any task the U.S. Government sets," E. Rubin, a mercenary belonging to the "pan-American expeditionary corps," has impudently stated. It is worth adding that they have already begun carrying out their bosses' orders. We can recall the explosions on an ("Aeronika") aircraft and at the Nicaraguan capital's Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, and the attempts to commit large-scale sabotage at a Managuan oil refinery and cement plant. And just the other day counterrevolutionaries based in Honduras blew up bridges in the Nicaraguan departments of Chinandega and Neuva Segovia with the clear aim of aggravating the situation in the border zone.

The militarist preparations for intervention are in full swing. A U.S. destroyer has been seen in the Gulf of Fonseca off Nicaragua's coasts; 9,000 U.S. Marines are being put on combat readiness in the Panama Canal Zone; talks are being held on building Pentagon bases on Honduran and Colombian territory; U.S. military exercises are being prepared in Costa Rica; and finally, major naval maneuvers entitled Safe Pass-82 are being launched under the NATO flag in the Caribbean with the participation of dozens of warships and aircraft. Furthermore, U.S. reconnaissance aircraft are constantly invading Nicaraguan airspace and are conducting military espionage by means of aerial photography in violation of the elementary norms of international law.

The flagrant imperialist onslaught on Nicaragua is being accompanied by an unbridled slander campaign which stresses imaginary "weapon supplies" to Nicaragua. It is no mere chance that these absurd and groundless fantasies are being pushed to the fore: Washington politicians are trying to pass off the revolutionary struggle in the Central American and Caribbean countries as some mythical "international communist plot" and thereby to justify their interference in the internal affairs of the whole region -- from Cuba to Grenada.

It was with these aims that A. Haig, followed by his State Department yes-men, recently circulated a political formula on the "regional character of the events developing here which can be interpreted approximately thus: What is happening in this region of the world, it is alleged, affects the "security" of the whole continent, and the United States is just one of the states of the "inter-American system" which speaks not by itself but together with other countries "experiencing misgivings." By this far from original maneuver Washington intends to kill two birds with one stone -- concealing from the public eyes of its own country the dominant U.S. role in whipping up militarist tension in Central America while at the same time involving Latin American countries in its adventures under the OAS flag.

But the southern U.S. neighbors are reacting guardedly and coldly to the White House's dangerous ventures. According to the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK, "Doubts are increasing in all Latin American countries about the correctness of Washington's political course"; to them it "seems clumsy, confused and often contradictory."

These feelings even prompted the U.S. administration to send T. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, on a special mission to Latin America. Washington's envoy did not deem it necessary to conceal the aims of his trip and in his speeches publicly invoked the "Inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty" signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947 and designed to screen U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the continent behind the obsolete concept of "pan-American solidarity." Once more -- for the umpteenth time -- the United States is gradually trying to impose the idea of so-called "inter-American forces," which it is proposed to turn into a punitive legion to suppress the liberation movement south of the Rio Grande.

The reckless U.S. policy, fraught with great international complications, is giving rise to justified unease among many Latin American governments. Mexican President Lopez Portillo has put forward an initiative for settling the explosive situation in the region by means of talks and agreements. His proposals encourtered a positive response in Cuba and Nicaragua and have generated a broad echo in Latin America and far beyond its borders. "It is perfectly understandable to us," L.I. Brezhnev stated at a dinner in Finnish President M. Koivisto's honor, "that the Cuban and Nicaraguan leaderships saw these ideas as the desire to alleviate the tension in Central America. This would also benefit the cause of world peace. The Soviet Union supports such a course of events."

Recent facts enable one to establish, however, that Washington does not intend to abandon the strategy of force in Central America and is gambling on a dangerous whipping up of tension in this region.

TROYANOVSKIY REMARKS IN UN C. AMERICA DABATE

PM081037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Denunciation of Interference"]

[Excerpts] New York, 1 Apr -- Intensifying U.S. interference in the affairs of the Central American countries reluctant to submit to Washington's diktat is being sharply criticized at the UN Security Council session which is discussing the situation in the region.

Finding itself isolated at the council session, U.S. diplomacy has undertaken backstage maneuvers with a view to preventing UN discussion of Central American problems. The U.S. representatives tried to present UN examination of this issue as virtually "illegal" on the supposed ground that it should first be submitted for discussion at the OAS which, as is well known, is bossed by Washington. However, this tricky maneuver has failed.

USSR Permanent UN Representative O.A. Troyanovskiy said the Soviet Union understands fully and, moreover, shares the legitimate anxiety of the Government of Nicaragua at the continuing acts of aggression threatening the independence and sovereignty of the region's countries. The aggressive, interventionist U.S. policy toward Nicaragua is part of its general course of intensifying international tension and escalating threats against independent states in various parts of the world. The U.S. course is rash and extremely dangerous to the cause of peace. The Soviet Government would like to voice the hope that the U.S. administration will ultimately understand that the reliable way of building up and developing relations between states lies not in fueling tension and stocking the atmosphere by thoughtless actions against a number of countries, including Nicaragua, but in respecting sovereignty and eliminating differences where they exist by peaceful means.

The Soviet delegation, the USSR representative pointed out, supports the appeal contained in the speech to the Security Council delivered by D. Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, to express itself unambiguously in favor of a peaceful settlement of the problems of Central America and the Caribbean region and renunciation of the threat or use of force.

U.S. REACTION TO STATEMENT ON EL SALVADOR NOTED

LD091000 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr, TASS -- Washington has been angered by the stand of the Socialist International, which strongly condemned the farce of the so-called elections in El Salvador staged by the United States jointly with the military junta.

As is known, the statement, which was adopted at the session of the Presidium of the Socialist International in Bonn, pointed out that the so-called elections in El Salvador were "senseless," did not ensure the resolution of the terrible problems of the civil war. The statement urgently called for holding immediately talks with the patriotic forces of the country and for a political settlement of the conflict.

The U.S. State Department delivered itself of a statement yesterday maliciously attacking the Socialist International, accusing it of inobjectivity [as received], betrayal of democratic convictions of its rank-and-file members and leaving the people of El Salvador to their fate.

But the State Department is clearly sinning against the truth by trying to present the puppet dictatorial regime, which is on Washington's payroll, for the entire Salvadorean "people."

HISTORY OF SURINAME DEVELOPMENTS PROVIDED

PM080927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 5

[S. Svistunov article under the rubric "Political Atlas": "Suriname: Time of Trials"]

[Text] There was an abortive military coup recently in Suriname, a small country located in the northeastern part of the South American Continent (the state's territory is 163,300 square kilometers and the population is about 400,000). This is not the first action by local reaction.

Suriname -- a former Dutch colony -- gained national independence in 1975. The new constitution proclaimed it a republic. Nonetheless the state and administrative apparatus and the complex of economic ties remained as before. The young state's coalition government consisted of representatives of a bloc of bourgeois parties, headed by H. Arron, who held the post of prime minister. The head of state was President J. Ferrier.

The situation changed when, in February 1980, a group of young officers and NCO's overthrew H. Arron's regime. J. Ferrier kept his post, but new organs of power appeared in the state administration system -- the political center, consisting of five people, virtually sharing the president's powers, and also the National Military Council, which supports the government and to some extent controls its activity.

Over the last 2 years the domestic political situation in the country has remained complex and tense. On the one hand the national military council tried to elaborate an effective formula for the military-civil administration of the country from the positions of defending its national interests -- a formula which would be implemented in close cooperation with the new cabinet, headed by Henk Chin A Sen. On the other hand, the struggle between various currents continued in the ranks of the armed forces, including the National Military Council.

On the whole patriotic forces, relying on the support of the increasingly active trade union and public organizations, consolidated their positions, which irritated imperialist circles. They did not like the trend toward the strengthening of national independence. Particular concern was caused to imperialism and local reaction by the creation of people's committees throughout the country, as well as the unification of leftwing political parties, trade union, public and youth organizations and progressively minded military men in a united revolutionary front. Lt Col Desi Bouterse, commander of Suriname's Armed Forces, became chairman of the front.

At the founding congress of the revolutionary front, held last November in the capital, Paramaribo, a "minimum program" was adopted, providing for a series of political, economic and social reforms. It proclaimed the anti-imperialist orientation of the forces united within the front and their intention of imposing stricter control over the country's natural and other resources.

Surinamese reaction, with the support of Western special services, has tried more than once to restore neocolonialist orders. It has woven a web of conspiracy, recruited mercenaries and perpetrated acts of economic sabotage. In parallel, the right wing stepped up the pressure on Chin A Sen's government -- in August 1980 he became the country's president as well -- which, while putting forward demagogic slogans about a "speedy return to constitutional forms of government," started demanding that the "army return to barracks." This maneuver was aimed at putting an end to transformations by removing the progressively minded military from power. But it failed: 5 February of this year the National Military Council dissolved Chin A Sen's government.

Then reaction staked everything. The plot was headed by Lt S. Rambocus, a certain (Kh. Gorre) and also Sr Sgt W. Hawker, a participant in a rightwing putsch which was thwarted earlier, who was released from prison by the rebels. But the adventure failed. After fierce fighting with army units remaining loyal to the National Military Council, the rebels were partly dispersed and partly captured. Now the situation in the country is gradually returning to normal.

Alongside attaining political stability, Suriname has to resolve many other complex tasks inherited from the colonial past. Thus there is the urgent matter of how to level out the country's one-sided economic development -- the country's industrial base is confined to bauxite extraction and a few enterprises for the production of aluminum and alumina and the processing of agricultural raw material.

The people of Suriname are striving to overcome the difficulties facing them and to thwart the hostile intrigues of international imperialism.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES OBITUARY OF D. RASULOV

PM081425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Obituary of "Dzhabar Rasulov"]

[Excerpts] Hero of Socialist Labor Dzhabar Rasulov, a prominent party and state figure in Tadzhikistan, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, died suddenly on 4 April 1982, in his 69th year.

D. Rasulov was born on 10 July 1913 in the city of Leninabad, in a worker's family.

From 1962 until the last days of his life D. Rasulov held the post of first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

In all responsible sectors of party and state activity D. Rasulov displayed devotion to the cause of communism, persistence in impelmenting the party line and genuine internationalism. With characteristic industriousness, high sense of responsibility and profound knowledge of life, he occupied himself with vital issues in the economy and culture and made a great contribution to the development of cotton growing and other sectors of Tadzhikistan's national economy. Through his high ideological commitment, modesty and sensitive, attentive approach to people he earned profound respect and prestige among communists and all working people in the republic.

At the 19th CPSU Congress D. Rasulov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and at the 22d and subsequent congresses member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a deputy of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet from the 2d to the 10th convocations.

For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state Dzhabar Rasulov was awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor. He was awarded nine Orders of Lenin, the Orders of the October Revolution and the Patriotic War 2d Class, three Orders of the Labor Red Banner and many medals.

The bright memory of Dzhabar Rasulov, loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will always be preserved in our hearts.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ye. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, M.G. Gapurov, T. Usubaliyev, M. Babayev, G.B. Bobosadykova, A. Dadabayev, I.F. Dedov, L. Karmyshev, R. Nabiyev, Ye.I. Perventsev, Yu.I Pulukarov, A. Khaydarov and M. Kholov.

JUSTICE MINISTRY DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL ABUSES

PM081537 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Strengthening Discipline"]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Justice has discussed questions of improving the work of judicial organs and institutions and courts to step up the struggle against thriftlessness, embezzlement and other abuses in agricultural organizations and also at enterprises that process agricultural produce. These questions were examined in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions.

Taking part in the discussion of the report by A.Ya. Sukharev, USSR deputy minister of justice, were the ministers of justice and union republic supreme court chairmen leaders of a number of kray and oblast people's courts, marshals of the court and representatives of the legal service in the national economy.

Those present were addressed by V.I. Terebilov, USSR minister of justice. Taking part in the session were A.M. Rekunkov, USSR procurator general; S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; V.I. Gladyshev, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; B.V. Zabotin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, and responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

ZIMYANIN, OTHERS ADDRESS CPSU SEMINAR FOR CADRES

PM081057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] Chiefs of administrative organ sections at union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms have finished a course at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences Institute for Improving the Skills of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They spent a month studying topical questions relating to the theory and practice of communist building, the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the party's organizational and ideological work in the light of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Special attention was paid during the training process to problems of the party's economic strategy, the development of the Soviet political system, the deepening of socialist democracy, the improvement of legislation and the raising of the standard of administrative organs' work.

The students were addressed by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.I. Zaninkin and Ya. I. Kabkov, department chiefs; Yu.A. Belik, V.I. Drugov and O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee department first deupty chiefs; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; N.S. Perun and I.K. Kapusytan, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor; USSR Ministers N.A. Shchelokov and V.I. Terebilov; N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff; A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.T. Altunin, G.K. Tsinev, D.M. Gvishiani, Ye.A. Smolentsev, L.A. Kostin, N.N. Ponomarev and O.P. Shchepin, deputy leaders of union ministries and departments; S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Sports Committee; A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; and professors and teachers at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences and other Moscow scientific establishments.

The classes examined the experience accumulated by local party organizations in intensifying the ideopolitical and moral education of working people and enhancing the role of administrative organs and labor collectives in combating violations of public order and labor discipline. The students were addressed on these matters by L.S. Kulichenko, first secretary of Volgogradskiy CPSU Obkom; G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; V.A. Romanyuk, first secretary of Nakhodaka Gorkom; and P.V. Soluyanov, party committee secretary at the Leningrad Admiraltyeyskiy association.

There was a broad exchange of views on improving the style and methods of activity in party committee administrative organs' sections, ensuring the further strengthening of socialist legality and law and order in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and improving mass defense and military patriotic work in modern conditions. The students familiarized themselves with the work experience of a number of party organizations and administrative organs in Moscow and Moskovskaya Oblast.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS TU COUNCIL PLENUM IN TASHKENT

LD081300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Apr

[Text] The tasks of republican organizations set by Comrade Brezhnev in his speeches at the 17th congress of the country's trade unions and the celebrations in Tashkent were discussed today at plenums of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek Republican Trade Union Council.

The participants of the plenum in Frunze devoted most attention to increasing the influence of party organizations over the state of affairs in livestock farming and other branches of industrial and agricultural production. There is widespread competition in the republic to meet the 60th anniversary of the USSR worthily. According to data cited at the plenum of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, in the first quarter of the year R17 million worth of industrial production was marketed in addition to the plan.

All the production collectives of Uzbekistan will be working according to the team method for the organization and incentive of labor by the end of the 5 year plan. To do this, the trade union committees of the republic jointly with economic organs must affirm specific tasks for each enterprise. This decision was adopted today at the plenum of the Uzbek Republican Council of Trade Unions.

Taking part in the plenums in Frunze and Tashkent were: Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; and Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

UZBEK INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONGRESS

GF081329 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] The Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries held its (?congress) in Tashkent on 7 April. (Akbar) Khodzhayeva, the chairman of the society, delivered an address during the convocation citing a report on the work of the society in 1981. The congress deliberated on the report and approved the work achieved during 1981 and (?established the program) for 1982.

Among the duties stipulated by the program is the organization of Soviet weeks in the Mongolian People's Republic, Austria, Denmark, India and Mozambique with the participation of the Uzbek SSR. Meanwhile, peace missions of travelers between the Uzbek SSR and foreign countries have been increased and the relations Uzbek SSR cities have with their sister cities in foreign countries have been strengthened. The work of the Uzbek society for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries is aimed at creating confidence among peoples, strengthening cooperation, contributing toward the struggle for peace and terminating the arms race and realizing obligations toward disarmament.

PRAVDA VIEWS WORKING CONDITIONS, EFFICIENCY

PM081021 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 March 1982 publishes on page 2 under the headline "Working Conditions" a 2,250-word "socioeconomic review" by Gennadiy Yastrebtsov, discussing working conditions as an important social problem. The first section, entitled "Man and Machine," discusses how technical progress is improving working conditions by releasing workers from hard manual labor and claims that, though there are still many problems, the socialist approach to the problem is more successful than the capitalist. The second section, entitled "Whence the Prestige?" cites examples of Soviet enterprises to show that "real concern" for working conditions and safety cuts down illness and injury, reduces personnel turnover and increases output. The final section, entitled "Course of Intensification," argues that production intensification in the Soviet Union is being and can only be achieved hand-in-hand with improving workers' working and living conditions.

ROMANOV TAKES PART IN AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR

PM081421 [Editorial Report] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 March 1982 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word LENTASS report entitled "Important Task of Rural Workers" on a "3-day seminar" [date and venue unspecified] of "leaders of sovkhozes and associations, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations, scientists and experts from the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences' RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone section and party and soviet workers" who discussed the "intensification of agricultural production." The report notes that G.V. Romanov, "member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leningradskiy Party Obkom first secretary" took part in the seminar's work.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED TO RAISE OILSEED SUPPLY

PM081307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures to Increase the Production and Procurement of the Seeds of Sunflower, Soya, Rape and Other Oil Crops and To Improve Their Quality."

The resolution notes that in recent years, the party, soviet, agricultural and procurement organs of a number of union and autonomous republics, krays and oblasts and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Procurements have slackened the attention they pay to the cultivation of sunflowers and other oil-bearing crops and are not showing due exactingness toward kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and experts in the matter of fulfilling the plans for the sale to the state of these crops' seeds.

On many farms the yield of sunflowers and other oil-bearing crops remains low and their gross harvests are failing to increase because of the violation of the agricultural techniques of their cultivation, the low quality of the seed being sown and the fact that work on tending the crops is not performed at the right time.

In regions where sunflowers are grown as cash crops some kolkhozes and sovkhozes have unjustifiably reduced the areas under sunflowers and some farms have ceased cultivating this valuable crop altogether.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and union republic councils of ministers have not adopted adequate measures to accelerate the creation and introduction into production of quick-ripening, highly productive, disease-resistant and pest-resistant strains and hybrids of sunflowers, soy beans, rape and other oil-bearing crops and are only slowly transferring their seed cultivation to an industrial footing.

The USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry have not ensured the establishment at grain reception enterprises and oil-processing plants of the necessary capacities for the reception, drying, processing and storage of oil-crop seeds.

With the aim of increasing the production and procurement of the seeds of sunflower, soya, rape and other oil-bearing crops, improving their quality and ensuring the country's needs for vegetable oil, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent on the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Communist Party Central Committees and councils of ministers of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Moldavia and Kirgizia, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences to ensure the formulation and implementation of a package of measures to increase the production and fulfill the plans for the purchase of sunflower, soya, rape and other oil-bearing crop seeds and to improve the quality of these seeds and the vegetable oil obtained, envisaging in these measures in particular:

--Improving the standard of the agricultural techniques of the cultivation of oil-bearing crops on the basis of the broad introduction into production of scientific achievements and advanced experience;

--Ensuring the production of sunflower seeds on all farms in regions of sunflower cultivation as well as expanding the zone of soya seed cultivation;

--Strengthening the material-technical base for drying, processing and storing oil-crop seeds on farms, at grain reception enterprises and oil-processing plants;

--Ensuring the preservation and utilizing sown areas of sunflowers and other oil-bearing crops designated for seed production strictly for seed production strictly for their express purpose and also harvesting the crop within a tight schedule;

--Stepping up the monitoring of kolkhoz and sovkhoz fulfillment of the plans for the sale of sunflower and other oil-crop seeds to the state.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and union republic councils of ministers are instructed:

--To take additional steps to accelerate the creation of new, quick-ripening, highly productive, pest-resistant and disease-resistant machine-harvestable strains and hybrids of sunflowers, soya and other oil-bearing crops, paying special attention to the creation of strains and hybrids of sunflowers with increased resistance to white and gray mold;

--To ensure an improvement in selection work with rape and colza, particularly on the creation and introduction into production of high-yielding strains of these crops, free of erucic acid, low in glucosinolate [nizkoglyukozinolatnyy] and resistant to lodging, pests and diseases.

The necessary measures are to be implemented for transferring the cultivation of sunflower, soya, rape, colza and other oil-bearing crop seeds to an industrial basis so as to ensure in 1982-1985 the accelerated propagation and introduction into production of the best regionalized strains and hybrids, the creation on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz of the necessary stocks of high quality seeds of these crops and the supply of such seeds to state resources.

The proposal of union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural sciences on the 1982-1985 volumes of cultivation of sunflowers soya and castor oil plants by industrial techniques has been adopted.

It is incumbent upon union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture to provide for the allocation of the requisite quantity of mineral fertilizers, herbicides and other chemical agents to farms cultivating sunflowers, soya and castor oil plants by industrial techniques and to ensure the increased application of organic fertilizers during the cultivation of these crops.

The councils of ministers of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences are instructed to organize during 1982-1984 production tests on the cultivation of rape and colza so as to obtain seeds and to use them for manufacturing vegetable oil.

The USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are ordered to ensure in 1982-1985 the production and delivery of the requisite agricultural machinery and equipment to farms cultivating oil-bearing crops.

The councils of ministers of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Moldavia, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika must take steps to ensure the commissioning during 1982-1985 of the requisite capacities for processing and storing pure-strain and hybrid sunflower seeds at science-and-production and production associations, specialized seed-growing farms, scientific research establishments, experimental production farms and the experimental farms of agricultural vuzes and technical colleges.

It is incumbent upon the USSR Ministry of Procurements to commission during 1982-1985 sunflower seed drying capacities with a total production of 21,000 tons of seeds per hour in commercial sunflower production regions.

For 1982-1985 the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry has been set a target for commissioning the capacities at plants which process oil-crop seeds by the extraction method and of drying facilities for drying sunflower seeds and is instructed to carry out the reception of sunflower seeds for these plants from kolkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations located within 50 km of the oil-processing plants which will count towards the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of these seeds the state.

For the purpose of stimulating a further increase in the production and purchase of oil crop seeds, it has been laid down that in 1982-1985, in exchange for each quintal of sunflower, soya, rape and colza seeds sold to the state over and above the average level achieved in the 10th 5-Year Plan, some 20 kg of oil seed cake (or meal) will be sold to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and likewise 40 kg of oil seed cake (or meal) will be sold in exchange for each quintal of seed of the high-olein "Pervenets" strain of sunflower sold to the state (in zones where this strain has been regionalized).

The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and union republic councils of ministers are permitted to carry out everywhere the reception for processing of oil crop seeds from kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and also from kolkhoz members and other citizens who have cultivated the above-mentioned seeds on personal subsidiary plots or who have received them as remuneration for their labor for processing on a customer-as-supplier [davalcheskiy] basis according to the procedure and terms envisaged by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 1025 of 6 September 1958.

It is envisaged that the reception of oil crop seeds for processing on a customer-as-supplier basis for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations which have a plan for the sale of seeds of such crops to the state will be carried out after confirmation of the farms' fulfillment of the above-mentioned plan by the state inspectorates for sales and quality of agricultural produce of the respective regions.

For the purpose of stimulating the production and procurement of pure-strain rape and colza seeds, the following procedure has been introduced to operate as of the 1982 harvest: 3 quintals of mixed feed will be sold to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations in exchange for each quintal of pure-strain seed sold by them for state resources and an additional cash payment will be made to them for seeds of regionalized rape and colza free of erucic acid and low in glucosinolate at the rate of 30 per cent of the purchase price of the seeds of these crops.

A proposal of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union coordinated with the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU has been adopted regarding the organization of all-union socialist competition to increase the production and purchases of oilseeds and, beginning in 1982, for the encouragement of competition winners, the following rewards have been instituted:

--Five Challenge Red Banners of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU with cash prizes of R15,000 each for union republics with no oblast subdivision, for autonomous republics, krays and oblasts;

Fifteen Challenge Red Banners of the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU with cash prizes of R3,000 each for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

It is deemed expedient to conduct an all-union contest during 1982-1985 among farms cultivating oilseeds to provide an incentive for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations to increase production and fulfill the plans for the sale to the state of oilseeds.

Provision is made for the sale, as an incentive, of buses and trucks to farms which achieve high indicators in the contest.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and councils of ministers, party kraykoms and obkoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and local agricultural and procurement organs are ordered to step up organizational work for the broad development of socialist competition among kolkhoz members, sovkhozes workers and other agricultural enterprises and organizations as well as of grain reception and processing enterprises for the further increase of yield, gross harvests and purchases of sunflower, soya, rape and other oil crop seeds and for improving their quality.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 8 APRIL

LD090444 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Rostovskaya Oblast -- The first 100,000 hectares have been sown with grain crops. In the south of the oblast many farms have already completed sowing of early crops. (0430 GMT)

News of completion of early grain crops sowing has arrived from two oblasts; farmers in the Black Sea area [presumably Odesskaya Oblast] took only 50 working hours to cover about 200 thousand hectares. Sowing was also completed very quickly in Kirovogradskaya Oblast. (0800 GMT)

Good weather has now established itself in the Kuban following a period of prolonged rains. The soil is drying fast which makes it possible for sowing drills to go into the fields. Early summer crops have already been sown on 200,000 hectares. Krasnodarskiy Kray has approximately 2 million hectares of land on which summer crops are cultivated. The sowing timetable was disrupted through the capricious spring weather and everything is being done now to make up for lost time. (1030 GMT)

Spring crops have already been sown on over 100,000 hectares -- or more than 22 percent -- of the plan target in Tadzhikistan. Sowing of corn, cucurbits, vegetables, perennial and annual grasses and other forage crops is proceeding quickly. Cotton has been sown on 30 thousand hectares. (2300 GMT)

COSMOS EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED 7, 8 APRIL

Cosmos-1348

LD071726 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 7 Apr, TASS -- Today the Soviet Union launched another artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1348.

The satellite carries aboard scientific equipment intended to continue space research.

The satellite has the initial period of revolution of 11 hours 49 minutes; its maximum distance from the Earth is 29,340 kilometres; minimum distance 613 kilometres; and inclination of the orbit 62.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

Cosmos-1349

LD080854 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the Earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1349, was launched in the Soviet Union today. It carries scientific apparatus designed to carry on space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- 105 minutes, the maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 1,025 kilometres, the minimim distance -- 984 km, and orbital inclination -- 83 degrees.

The apparatus is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

AMPLIFICATION OF RADIO SIGNALS -- Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS -- The reliability of radio and telephone communications has been considerably improved of late in the Dzhambul Region, Kazakhstan, writes MN [Moscow News] Information. The vast distances between the republic's relay stations result in signal attenuation and high noise levels. The Institute of Physics and Mathematics has therefore devised an original system, which, not unlike a concave mirror, focuses radio rays, amplifying and directing them towards relay stations. The new system, called a phase correcting reflector, increases the power of a signal fourfold without consuming any additional energy. Such passive reflectors are especially valuable for mountainous areas, where hills hinder communications in the centimetre wavelength band. They require no maintenance and can be installed practically anywhere. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0614 GMT 3 Apr 82 LD]

CAUCASUS SCIENTIFIC CENTER -- A scientific center is being built in Northern Caucasus near the Caspian Sea. The center will conduct research in ways and means of utilizing solar energy for agricultural purposes. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Apr 82 GF]